THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. III.—NO. 29. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1849. WHOLE NO. 133.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

All communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. Bailey, *Washington, D. C.*

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 16, 1849.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS ABOUT THE WEST,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL ERA,

FROM A CITIZEN OF OHIO.

SECOND.

Peculiar Features of The West—East and west pitch of the Great Mississippi Plain—Common southern declination of the whole—Emigration and Settlement, and the natural sagacity by which they are directed—The north and the south of 36° 30′, as to the Atlantic Slope, as to The West, as to the whole Union.

Sir: After the picture drawn in my opening Letter of the superficial extent and moral power of The West, the first question that might naturally be supposed to present itself to an inquiring mind, would seem to be, What are the great and peculiar physical features, natural and artificial, of this favored region, for which the admiration of men is so confidently challenged?

The natural features of The West have, within the past twenty years, been so often and so well written about, as to render unnecessary in these Letters, anything beyond very general descriptions. In presenting these, however, some collateral topics will suggest themselves, with reference to which I shall deem it proper to be more specific.

The great natural features of that region of country which we denominate The West—a region 500,000 square miles in superficial extent, comprehending now eight States and one Territory, and containing a population of 8,000,000 of souls—are, 1. That it is the eastern half of the immense plain which stretches between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains; 2. That the principal portion of this division of the great plain is broken into hills and valleys in just that degree and manner which best fits it for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, and consequently for the sustenance of man; 3. That it lies in the latitude most favorable of any to the growth and support of a numerous, athletic, free and enterprising population; 4. That, with here and there slight exceptions, it is all well wooded and abundantly watered; 5. That it is rarely visited by severe epidemical diseases, and not subject to devastation from great convulsions of Nature; 6. That its soil generally is deep and fertile, and in many very large districts self-renewing forever; 7. That beneath its surface, and cropping out along its rivers and on its hill-sides, is mineral wealth sufficient for the supply of the world for centuries; and, 8. That its lakes and rivers surpass, in navigable extent and cultivable shore, those of any other known country of equal contiguous extent.

To the elucidation of these several facts, it may be profitable to devote the major part of this and a subsequent Letter.

1. Geographically, nothing could be better than the position of the great plain which stretches west from the base of the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi river, with an almost uniform pitch in that direction, and east from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the same water, with an almost uniform pitch in this direction, the two natural divisions meeting in that great trough, and finding on its edges their lowest common level. Into the immense channel on this level pour, generally in an east and southeast direction, the waters from the hither slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and the drainage of the western half of the plain: into it also pour, generally in a west and southwest direction, the waters from the hither slopes of the Alleghenies, and the drainage of the eastern half of the plain: showing that not only have the two natural divisions of the Great Basin Plain an eastern and a western declivity, but that both divisions have a common pitch to the south, which at the same time carries their surplus waters into the Gulf of Mexico, exposes their fertile bosoms to the warm and generating beams of the sun, and secures to them an unfailing prevalence of gentle and salubrious winds. On the eastern half of this plain, embracing nearly the whole of it north of 36° 30′ north latitude, and ascending the slope of the western half first to about the 18th, then the 19th, and finally (in Minnesota) the 20th parallel of longitude west from Washington, with an almost uniform southwestern exposure, lies the favored country which we designate The West.

2. The uniformly cultivable character of that division of the Mississippi Valley which lies east of that great river, is one of the most remarkable features of this region. In the western division is some very rough country, the soil of which is poor, and will never repay cultivation. There are in that division also large sterile plains, some of which can never be cultivated, and others of which are so poorly supplied with wood and water as to postpone their settlement for centuries, and render it finally a work of the utmost hazard and difficulty. Over these plains the wild blasts of winter and the scorching heats of summer sweep with most desolating effects. To these inhospitable districts no parallel is presented by those eminences in The West which are known in the vernacular as "knobs," "spurs," and "hills," and those level and gently rolling sections denominated "prairies." Among these knobs and spurs, indeed—better perhaps called hill ranges—often lie embosomed the richest and most pleasant valley lands, while the prairies generally possess a soil of great fertility, can mostly be irrigated without heavy expense, and under the care of civilized man soon clothe themselves with valuable timber. These prairie lands, moreover, yield as but few other lands do, without immense previous labor, the materials of food and clothing; and between those hill ranges, again, flow streams with motive power enough for manufacturing enterprises beyond computation. This great fact, of the cultivable character of so very large a proportion of the entire surface of The West, has been remarked by all intelligent travellers who have visited any considerable portions of this region. Not only are the "prairies" and the "barrens" easily made available for the purposes of agriculture, but even the "slashes" (wet flats) are in general susceptible of cheap drainage, and when thus reclaimed make excellent lands, especially for hay and oats.

3. We need not go beyond our own country—the facts which have been developed in the short history of the United States, and the scenes now spreading out before our eyes—for arguments to establish the third proposition which I have made, viz: that The West lies in the latitude the most favorable of any to the growth and support of a numerous, athletic, free, and enterprising population.

There is an accepted theory among political economists, I know, that, as the productiveness of land depends principally on heat and moisture, and these increase as the equator is approached, the nearer that line the more luxuriant and uninterrupted the vegetation, hence the completer the abundance of food, and the greater the capacity of supporting a numerous population. And to sustain this theory, elaborate tables have been constructed, setting forth, among other things, that maize, which produces 40 or 50 for one in France, will produce 150 on the average in Mexico; that an arpent of land, which will scarcely support two men when sown in wheat, will support fifty when planted in bananas; that the same extent of ground which supports four persons at the latitude of 60° north, will support fifteen at the latitude of 45, and 100 at 0 the equator; and that as 85 is to 35, is the productiveness of the useful soil within 30° of the equator, as compared with the useful soil beyond 30° and within 60°—the latter being capable of supporting 200 persons to each square mile, and the former 490 persons.

Though *mean temperature*, which is influenced by *altitude*, as well as *latitude*, is an important element in calculations of this kind, and may very materially modify the preceding theory, yet, that this theory is true in respect to *that sort of persons* whom bananas and other tropical fruits will produce and satisfy, I do not care to dispute. Indeed, so far as the theory applies to *mere numbers*, I am willing to admit its correctness. But mere numbers do not make great nations. The men of bananas are not the men of muscle or mind—not the men among whom free, Christian institutions can be successfully introduced, and the arts of production, fabrication, and exchange, be made to flourish. The latitude of the banana may present fascinations to an effeminate emigration, as that in which Nature produces food without the necessity of physical or intellectual exertion on the part of those who are to consume it, and in which clothes are not among the necessaries of life. So, too, a barbarian emigration, driven by wars or oppressions from the frozen North, may seek again the latitude of the polar bear, whose flesh will satisfy the cravings of hunger, and whose skin protect from the severity of cold—the natural enemy to be encountered being thus converted, as it were, into the friend that feeds and clothes. But the latitude of the cereal grains, of the wholesome and various fruits of the northern temperate zone, of wool, and flax, and hemp, is that which a *civilized* emigration will seek. And this is the latitude of The West—the region which I have designated "the most favorable of any to the growth and support of a numerous, athletic, *free and enterprising* population."

Let us see, now, what the history of the last half century has to say to *this* theory. By the year 1800, we had achieved our Independence as a people, and fairly started in our career of national greatness. The principal States then south of 36° 30′ were North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—contiguous territory, and all lying on the Atlantic seaboard. The following table will show the individual and the aggregate area of these three States, and their populations, at two periods:

	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1800.	Pop. 1840.
North Carolina -	45,500	478,103	753,419
South Carolina -	28,000	345,591	594,398
Georgia - - - -	58,000	162,101	691,392
Totals - -	131,500	985,795	2,039,209

Aggregate population in the year 1800, 985,795, or nearly 7½ to the square mile. Increase in 40 years, 1,053,414, or nearly 107 per cent.

The nearest equivalent, in States, which we can find to the above area, on the seaboard *north* of 36° 30′, is as follows—all, likewise, contiguous territory:

	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1800.	Pop. 1840.
Connecticut - - -	4,750	251,002	309,978
Massachusetts - -	7,252	423,245	737,699
Vermont - - -	8,000	154,465	291,948
New York - - -	46,000	586,756	2,428,921
Pennsylvania - -	47,000	602,365	1,724,033
New Jersey - - -	6,851	211,949	373,306
Maryland - - -	11,000	341,548	470,019
Totals - -	130,853	2,571,330	6,335,904

Aggregate population in the year 1800, 2,571,330, or 19½ to the square mile. Increase in 40 years, 3,764,574, or 146 per cent.

Here we find, that the natural sagacity which previous to the year 1800 had planted 19½ persons on the square mile of an area of about 131,000 square miles of territory north of 36° 30′, and only 7½ persons on the square mile of an equal area south of that parallel, manifested itself thereafter in even a more striking degree, for the period of forty years—increasing the population of the former territory during that time 146 per cent., and that of the latter only 106 per cent. This is the showing of tables constructed from official documents. But to vary the form of the statement a little, and extend the length of the period, (taking an official estimate of increase of population from 1840 to 1850,) we have the following results, as to the area south of 36° 30′, and the area north of that line, embraced in the preceding tables:

Population to the square mile.

	1800.	1850.	Incr. to sq. m.
Area north - -	19½	54½	35
Area south - -	7½	14½	7

This shows that in the space of *half a century* a particular area on the Atlantic slope, north of 36° 30′, increased its population 35 to the square mile, while an equivalent area on the same slope, south of that parallel, increased its population only 7 to the square mile.

And now, in order to take a more comprehensive view, and for the sake of entire fairness, let us leave the seaboard, and pass over the Allegheny and the Cumberland Mountains, into the great North American Valley. Extending the line 36° 30′ west through the organized States, we find, according to the report published from the General Land Office at Washington, in January last, that the aggregate superficial extent of all the States is 1,390,658 square miles. One half of this is 695,329. South of that line lie the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas—ten in all, embracing a superficial area of 755,310 square miles. North of it lie the remaining twenty States, containing a superficial area of 635,348 square miles. But since this report was published, has been erected the Territory of Minnesota, with a superficial area of 83,000 square miles. This belongs to and swells the extent of the northern division. One sixth of the territory set down as belonging to Texas—say 54,253 square miles, lying between the Arkansas and the Canadian rivers—may without any violence be wrested from that connection. This taken, diminishes the extent of the southern division. Now, by adding Minnesota to the aggregate as set forth in the Land Office Report, and deducting one-sixth of Texas therefrom, we have, as the entire extent of organized territory in the United States, 1,419,405 square miles: of which 701,057 is the proportion of the southern division, and 718,348 that of the northern division. Arranged in tabular form, that they may strike the eye at a glance, these quantities present themselves as follows:

Aggregate territory, in square miles -	1,419,405
Northern division - - - - -	718,348
Southern division - - - - -	701,057
One half of the aggregate territory -	709,702
Northern division more than half -	8,646
Southern division less than half -	8,645

Here are equivalents, in a division of the organized territory of the Union by an east and west line on the parallel 36° 30′, which will take altogether by surprise many persons familiar with our geography. The two divisions are so strikingly similar in extent, as to make the presentation of their aggregate and separate populations, past and present, a matter of much interest.

Three Periods.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Aggregate pop.	12,866,920	17,063,353	21,412,230
N. division -	9,622,016	12,724,065	16,009,290
S. division -	3,244,904	4,339,288	5,402,940

By this it appears, that while the southern division has in twenty years increased its aggregate numbers 66⅔ per cent. on a population of 3,244,904, the northern division has in the same period increased 66⅓ per cent. on three times that population! Or, in other words, while the southern division, which twenty years ago had an average population of 4 6-10 persons to the square mile of her territory, has now an average of 7 7-10 persons; the northern division, which twenty years ago had an average of 13 4-10 persons to the square mile, has now an average of 22 3-10: the latter having increased her numbers nearly *nine* to the square mile since the year 1830, and the former having increased hers but a fraction over *three* to the square mile! A fact which is striking enough to be put in the form of a tabular statement.

Population per square mile at two periods.

	1830.	1850.	Increase.
Southern division -	4.6	7.7	3.1
Northern division -	13.4	22.3	8.9
Both - - - -	18.0	30.0	12.0

Another thing appears from these statements, which is not to be overlooked, viz: that while within a very small fraction of a full half of the entire organized territory of the United States lies south of 36° 30′, yet *north* of that parallel is almost full three-fourths of our entire population!

Why is this so? Why, even supposing original settlement to have been somewhat in favor of the north side of the line—why is it that the disparity existing between the two divisions a half century ago, has been growing greater and greater ever since, and always in favor of the region north of the dividing line? Can any other intelligent answer be given than this—that it is because the natural sagacity of which we have spoken prefers the presence of freedom to that of slavery, and instinctively seeks the temperate regions of the Western States in the northern division of the Country, with their cereal grains, their superior meats, their abundant fruits, their wholesome vegetables, their wool, flax, and hemp, rather than the hotter clime of the States in the same longitude in the southern division, with its cotton, sugar, rice, and maize, its yams, oranges, and "bananas?"

And this brings us directly to another branch of this part of our subject. In the "Address of Southern Delegates in Congress to their Constituents," agreed upon in Washington City, 22d of January, 1849, it is claimed that the *South** furnished for the Mexican war, 45,640 volunteers, and the North only 23,084—the difference in favor of the South being nearly one half. Admitting the entire correctness of this claim, I have to remark, first, that the war being "fought out," the arms of the United States having "conquered a peace," the surviving volunteers returned to their several homes, and received warrants for the bounty lands that had been voted them for their gallantry. And here a short tabular statement will be more serviceable than a long argument, in illustrating what I have said about "natural sagacity."

Of the immense public domain of the United States remaining unsold and unappropriated on the 1st of January last, 245,913,343 acres lie within the limits of twelve of the organized States. These States are all west of the fourth parallel of longitude west from Washington City, seven of them being north of 36° 30′, and five south of that line. The following table shows in the first column of figures the complete areas of these States, in the second column the amount of the public lands unsold in each, and in the third the quantity located on bounty land warrants to the 1st of January, 1849, under the act of February 11, 1847.

	Complete area.	Public Lands.	Bounty Locations.
Ohio - -	25,576,960	807,556	49,429
Indiana -	21,637,760	3,271,730	189,540
Illinois -	35,459,200	14,998,937	683,700
Missouri -	43,123,200	29,436,942	207,200
Michigan -	35,995,520	25,057,704	29,920
Wisconsin	34,511,360	27,431,029	736,080
Iowa -	32,584,960	28,368,436	462,360
N. division	228,888,960	129,372,334	2,358,229
Alabama -	32,462,080	17,450,560	19,160
Mississippi	30,174,080	14,326,430	16,840
Louisiana	29,715,840	23,462,018	76,720
Arkansas	33,406,720	27,464,603	62,400
Florida -	37,931,520	33,837,392	80
S. division	163,690,240	116,541,009	175,200
Totals	392,579,200	245,913,343	2,533,429

Here we have a remarkable exhibition, founded in the natural sagacity of which I have spoken, of a preference for the temperate latitude and the free soil north of 36° 30′. Wresting, that we may be in nothing unfair, the Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri volunteers, from that connection with the South which is given them in the Southern Address, we may suppose that the numbers from the two divisions north and south of 36° 30′, about equalled each other. We then have this showing:

	Volunteers.	Public Lands.	Lands Located.
Aggregates - -	68,724	245,913,343	2,533,429
North. division	34,362	129,372,334	2,358,229
South. division	34,362	116,541,009	175,200

Here we see, that of the public lands in the twelve States, subject to location on military warrants, *nearly a full half* (47½ per cent.) lay in the five States of the southern division: yet, so far, the holders of the warrants (the volunteers, and speculators and emigrants to whom their bounties have been sold) select 2,358,229 acres north of 36° 30′, and only 175,200 acres south of that line—the "locations" being *eighty-five and a half per cent.* in the northern division, against *fourteen and a half per cent.* in the southern division! This is all-sufficient for my present purpose.

As the naming of the States has shown, what is spoken of as the "northern division" in these last tables, is simply The West—nothing more nor less. The force and completeness of the exposition I had in view, required that the *whole* North should be compared, in respect to population and its increase, with the whole South. This done, the argument naturally led itself back into The West—just as the tide of emigration seems instinctively to lead itself into the same region.

In my next Letter, therefore, without circumlocution or preface, I shall be able to resume and conclude the elucidation of the remaining points made in the opening of this.

---

* "The South," in that Address, is rather a political than a geographical expression, and this calculation includes with the South not only the volunteers from Virginia and Kentucky, but also, I presume, those from Missouri—all three, States north of the division line 36 deg. 30 min. I note this simply in passing: it is not material in the present exposition. The statement of the Address is as follows:

Volunteers from the South—	Regiments - - -	33
	Battalions - - -	14
	Companies - - -	12
Total number of volunteers from the South -		45,640
Volunteers from the North—	Regiments - - -	22
	Battalions - - -	2
	Companies - - -	12
Total number of volunteers from the North -		23,084

Errata.—Among several errors in the First Letter, permit me to correct the two most important. Near the bottom of second column, you print the word "universal" instead of *mineral*, where the Letter speaks of the *treasures* of the West. And near the top of third column, you print the word "practical," instead of *partial*, where the Letter speaks of the constituents of the Western Population.

For the National Era.

HOW TO PROSCRIBE PROSCRIPTION.

The moral tone of the *New York Tribune* is ordinarily higher than that of most of our partisan presses. Mr. Greeley is a benevolent, well-meaning man, and wishes his party to do right, but finds it hard to condemn it, when it does wrong. General Taylor and his Cabinet are hostile to the Wilmot Proviso; Mr. Greeley is in its favor, but, under existing circumstances, deems it prudent to be silent. Mr. Greeley thinks political proscription wrong in itself, and injurious in its consequences, and declares that he "loathes" it. But the Administration, notwithstanding General Taylor's pledges to the contrary, are pursuing a course of political proscription. Mr. Greeley contends that it is right and proper in the Administration to remove every Democrat, however faithful and capable, who took the place of a Whig incumbent; and yet earnestly inquires, "how shall we proscribe proscription?" The following answer to his interrogatory was forwarded to the *Tribune*, but, for obvious reasons, was excluded from its columns:

For the Tribune.

Mr. Editor: You have, in reference to the removal of men from office solely on account of their political opinions, asked, "*how shall we proscribe proscription?*" The question implies, and I understand you to admit, that proscription is wrong. Yet, if I do not mistake your meaning, the Whigs are right in removing from office all who got in by proscription. Of course it will be equally right in the Democrats, when their turn comes, to remove every Whig now appointed in the room of a Democrat; and thus alternate proscription is to be continued and justified indefinitely, on the plea that each party may do wrong, because the other had done so before.

Suffer me now to answer your question, how shall we proscribe proscription? If by "we" is meant private individuals, I reply, by condemning proscription when exercised by our own party, and by refusing to recommend our political friends for offices already honestly and ably filled by our political opponents. If your question refers to the appointing power, the answer is easy: Remove no man who serves the public well, merely on account of his political opinions. Surely, Gen. Taylor can be at no loss to know *how* he can keep a promise voluntarily, solemnly, and repeatedly made to the American People. He has intimated his intention to follow in the footsteps of "the early Presidents." The example of one of our "early" Governors may, perhaps, aid him in redeeming his pledge on the subject of political proscription. John Jay was elected Governor of New York in 1794. In his first address to the Legislature, he remarked—"To regard my fellow-citizens with an equal eye, and to cherish and advance merit wherever found, are obligations of which I perceive and acknowledge the full force." This promise to "proscribe proscription" was far less explicit and emphatic than that made by General Taylor, both before and since his election. Let us see *how* Mr. Jay redeemed *his* pledge:

"An opportunity soon presented itself for testing the sincerity of the Governor's promise, that he would regard his fellow-citizens with an equal eye, and exercise with impartiality the powers intrusted to him. For about eighteen years, the Administration of the State had been in the hands of Governor Clinton, and most, if not all, the offices in his gift were filled with his political friends. For the last six years, the citizens had been divided into two great parties, professing opposite views and principles, and lavish in their criminations of each other. The late election had transferred the official patronage of the State to Mr. Jay, and it was not perhaps an unreasonable expectation that a popular leader would reward his followers, or that a regard to his own interests would induce him to wrest from his enemies such means of annoyance as were supplied by situations of profit and influence. It was also recollected, that Mr. Jay had, three years before, been excluded from the place he now filled by a party act of at least questionable morality; and that he now was, and had been for the last year, the constant theme of the most malignant insult and abuse, by the very party to which almost every office-holder in the State, belonged. Soon after the meeting of the Legislature, the council of appointment was summoned by the Governor, and it is not surprising that his friends, flushed with their recent triumph, now anticipated the spoils of victory. But their hopes were disappointed. The Governor they had elected was the Governor of the State, and not of a party; and he resolved to dispense his patronage for the good of the whole, and not of his friends. Hence the council was called on by the Governor only to fill vacancies where they existed, but not to remove any from office, as a punishment for political heresies. During the six years of Governor Jay's administration, *not one individual* was dismissed by him from office on account of his politics. So long as an officer discharged his duties with fidelity and ability, he was certain of being continued, and hence his devotion to the public became identified with his personal interest."—*Life of John Jay, Vol. I, Page* 391.

A. B.

For the National Era.

THE PRIZE AND THE PRIZED.

BY CHARLES J. SMITH.

She was not one, as any chance
Adventurer might win,
As trinkets to a market brought
For bids of guile or sin;
Her cheek no borrowed lustre wore,
No wily art she claimed,
Nor yet the ban of lowly state
Her queenly pride had tamed.

No casket folds a brighter gem
Within its braided leaves,
Which beauty's hand, with thread of dreams,
In looms of fancy weaves.
No flower comes with balmy breath
To spring, so pure, and fair,
Can vie with her whose heart of love
Was given me to share;

With fondest praise, and lavish smile,
Was given me alone,
Amid the many a prouder knee
That bowed before her throne;
Though broad the field, and bright the path,
Its bannered worth had trailed,
For still it found content, within
A meaner compass paled.

She was not one, in Fashion's crown
To shine amid her train,
And yet no rival tortured so,
With envy's rankling pain.
Though sorting more with peasant maid
Than with the sceptred queen,
Yet never jealous glance was cast,
As hither might be seen.

With richest gifts of rarest climes,
Though others came to woo,
And down within her fount of love
Their silken meshes threw,
Yet still for all of pomp, or glare,
It sported in the deep,
And foiled the snare of art or guile,
To sound its hallowed keep.

I lured her eye with star nor state,
Nor jewel of the brine,
Nor heaped her lap with golden gifts,
From out the shining mine;
Nor might there be a waiting niche
Within the shrine of fame,
Whose waving wand had syren'd me,
Athrough her courts of flame.

The burning eloquence that flowed
From many a noble breast,
Fell faint upon her ear, as dew
Upon a mountain's crest;
And yet each whispered word I spoke,
Outvoiced a brazen peal—
Went wearing to her heart of pride,
As fire to the steel.

Oh! truly might the trump of fame
Be hushed upon the air,
The pomp of state, the sheen of wealth,
For her, deny their glare;
For Heaven's choicest gem was hers—
A life devoid of ruth;
And mine the noblest gift of men,
A heart of *simple truth.*

Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Twenty Mile Stand,
Warren County, Ohio, June 23, 1849.

Dr. Bailey: I do not know of any way in which I can serve the cause of humanity better, at present, than by sending, for publication in your widely circulated *Era*, the subjoined method of treating Cholera, pursued by my father, Dr. Hiram Cox, of Cincinnati, with unparalleled success—he having treated, the present season, between one and two hundred cases, with entire success in every case, with a single exception. I have seen numerous prescriptions published for Cholera, but they have been so indefinite in regard to the time and stage of the disease, that they have been of no service. The following recipes can be filled by any of the druggists or physicians, who alone ought to have anything to do in the treatment of a disease characterized by such fatality.

In the simple form of the disease, characterized by diarrhœa, lassitude, rumbling in the bowels, with occasional pains in the abdomen, &c., take the following:

Bi-Carbonate of Soda,
Calcined Magnesia, } each two drachms.
Powdered Rhubarb, half a drachm.
Powdered Ginger,
Powdered Snake Root, } each one scruple.
Powdered Valerian,
Powdered Camphor, half a scruple.

Mix. Divide into twelve powders, and take one every two hours, till two or three evacuations are produced, and then check it with the following syrup:

Syrup Rhatany,
Syrup Catechu, } each one ounce.
Compound Tincture of Myrrh, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium,
Extract Hæmotoxyli, } each two drachms.

Mix. Of this syrup, take a dessert spoon full every hour or two, till the purging is checked; after which, give the following:

Pulv. Carb. Ligni, one ounce.
Creta Ppt., half an ounce.
Flor. Sulphur, two drachms.
Pulv. Gal. Aleppo,
Pulv. Rad. Serpentaria,
Pulv. Rad. Zingiber, } each two scruples.
Pulv. Rad. Colombo,
Pulv. Opii, half a scruple.

Mix. Of this, take a tea-spoon full in a tea-spoon full of the above syrup, three times a day, for several days.

When suddenly attacked with vomiting and cramp in the stomach and bowels, with a retrocession of the vital fluid from the surface, place a large mustard poultice over the stomach and bowels, and give the following, to allay the vomiting:

Toast Water, one quart.
Cal. Magnesia, one table-spoon full.

Of this mixture, give a table-spoon full every few minutes, till the vomiting ceases. Then place the patient across the bed, with his feet and legs extending over the side; have a tub or bucket deep enough to immerse the feet and legs to the knees; take a sufficient quantity of very warm water, with two or three ounces of ground mustard stirred into it, and place his feet in it; cover him up with two or three blankets, and let them extend over the bath, so as to concentrate the vapor over his legs and body, and give the following:

Pulv. Rad. Serpentaria Virg.,
Pulv. Rad. Valerian,
Pulv. Rad. Zingiber, } each one scruple.
Pulv. Camphor,
Pulv. Capsicum,
Pulv. Opii et Musk, each six grains.
Quinine, half a scruple.

Mix. Divide into twelve powders. Of these, give one every hour, in molasses, until free perspiration ensues.

The treatment is carried out by a continuation of the charcoal mixture and syrup, with the following, given alternately every two or three hours:

Compound Tincture Castor,
Compound Spirits Lavender,
Ammoniated Tincture Valerian, } each one ounce.
Camph. Tincture Opii,
Camphor, one drachm.

Mix. Dose, a tea-spoon full.

Be careful to abstain from all articles of diet that will generate acid in the stomach.

Respectfully, yours, H. J. Cox.

From the New York Tribune.

COLONEL BENTON AT HOME.

This gentleman, who has been nominated by Locofoco papers and meetings in all the Northern States for the Presidency, since his famous Jefferson City speech, is greatly distracting the "Democratic" party by his numerous repetitions of that celebrated exposé of the intentions of Mr. Calhoun and his friends. We take from the *St. Louis Union* the following summary of the remarks which Col. B. made recently at New Franklin, Howard county, near the residence of Claiborne F. Jackson, who introduced the Slavery Extension resolutions into the Missouri Legislature, and made himself so conspicuous in procuring their passage, and is also an aspirant for the Senatorship, to succeed Col. Benton.

"He noticed the circumstance, that the two extreme portions of both the contending parties on the Slavery question, the most violent of the Abolitionists and of the Southern Agitators, agree in one point, in both urging a dissolution of the Union—the overthrow of the Constitution. Mr. Benton said that for his part he was equally opposed to Northern and Southern fanaticism—equally opposed to disunion, whether it came from Nullifiers or Abolitionists; but justice required him to say that, in this design upon the Union, the Abolitionists were the least dangerous, for the reason *that there was among them not a single State adopting disunion resolutions;* whereas the Nullifiers had four, to wit: South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and Missouri.

"He deprecated the discussion of the question of Slavery in Congress, and imputed blame to both the factions for bringing it there. It was the bane of all legislation, and leading to disgraceful scenes on the floor of Congress. It brought into every measure, mixed with every debate, and prevented the passing of the most necessary laws. It was like the frogs of Egypt, which were found in the kneading troughs, on the tables, and in the bridal beds, poisoning all the enjoyments of life.

"Mr. B. spoke also of the Pacific Railway—of the advantage it would be to Missouri.

"He made a very close comparison of the legislative resolutions with those of Mr. Calhoun, showing their great similarity, and demonstrating that Mr. Jackson was not, as he had supposed himself, the author of the resolutions. Also, he showed that these were nullification resolutions His illustrations of these points were new and convincing."

The Missouri Congressional delegation in the last and next Congress have all defined their positions on the absorbing question of Slavery Extension, and may be classified as follows: John Jameson, the late member from the Second District, and W. V. N. Bay, his successor, have both arrayed themselves against Benton's platform of principles, and in favor of the instructions of the Legislature. Mr. Jameson, in a letter to Lieut. Gov. Price, (who with Gov. King and all his Cabinet sustain Col. Benton,) gives it as his opinion that Col. B. "cannot be sustained in that appeal according to Democratic principles;" and beside all this, Mr. J. declares, from all the lights before him, that Col. B. is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso! and that he is opposed to sending Slavery to New Mexico or California, now free of the course. Mr. Bay expresses his surprise that any person should entertain a doubt in regard to his opinion upon the "highly exciting subject," and says:

"You may therefore set me down as against the Wilmot Proviso, in every shape and form in which it may be presented, and my votes in Congress will be found recorded accordingly."

The member from the Third District, James S. Green, by speeches and letters, declares his opposition to Benton and Free Soil, and his willingness to obey the resolutions of the Legislature, although he refused to sign the Southern Address. The *St. Louis Republican* says:

"Green is to visit Jefferson City to make a speech, and a *tall crowd* is promised him when he gets there. He is invited to canvass the District thoroughly. It is understood that he has some idea of falling into the vacant Senatorship, when Benton is driven out of it."

Judge James B. Bowlin from the First District, Willard P. Hall from the Fourth, and Maj. John S. Phelps from the Fifth, have not defined their future course, but it is well understood that Bowlin and Phelps support Benton.

Willard P. Hall (the tool of Judge Atchison) seems to have the confidence of the *Jefferson City Metropolitan*, in advance. He will, says that paper, "stand by the right of instruction—by the South—by the Constitution—in opposition to Abolitionism, Provisoism, Free-Soilism, and Bentonism."

The *Metropolitan* doubts Mr. Bay's position, although he makes such strong professions, inasmuch as some men were against the Wilmot Proviso, and still for Benton; and it is added that he edits and controls the *Union Flag*, a paper published in Franklin county; and this being true, "he is for Benton, and of course wrong." He is asked to define his position.

As to the course of Benton's distinguished rival, Judge Atchison, (the only member from Missouri who signed Calhoun's address,) the following letter is sufficiently definite, although, unlike Jameson, the overslaughed member from Bay's district, he indulges in no personalities as to the motives or chances of Col. Benton.

Platte City, *June* 10, 1849.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 29th of May has been received. The warm and generous expression of commendation and approval, by you, of my course of action since I have had the honor of a seat in the United States Senate, is most gratefully received. The highest reward the representative can receive is the approbation and confidence of his constituents. When I have reason to believe that I have lost that approbation and confidence, I trust that my *self-respect* may so far obtain the ascendency over my *love of station* that I will voluntarily retire from the place assigned me.

Your especial approval of my action upon the Slavery question is most fully and justly appreciated. When I signed the Address of the Southern Members of Congress to their constituents, I was fully impressed with the conviction that it was the fixed design of the free States, not only to prevent the slave States from any further participation in the Territories of the United States, but by a series of measures to reduce the latter to a state of *helpless inferiority*, and to subject them and their institutions to the mercy of Abolitionism; and that Missouri would be the first victim sacrificed upon the altar of this infernal spirit.

As a Senator from Missouri, and as a citizen of a slave slave State, it is my duty to resist every attempt to change her institutions, and every assault upon her rights.

The only object of the address alluded to, was to call the attention of the people of the Southern States to "the progress and designs of the fell spirit of Abolitionism," and throwing upon them the responsibility of adopting such measures as to them might seem best.

I will avail myself of your kind invitation to visit Pike county some time during the course of the summer or fall.

Your obedient servant and fellow-citizen,

D. R. Atchison.

Messrs. H. G. Edwards, James W. Kem,
S. F. Murray, and others.

The *St. Louis Republican* says that

"The anti-Bentonians have succeeded in getting a majority of the Locofoco newspapers of the State committed against him. One or two others are on the fence, feeling their way quietly—putting down one foot and then the other—undetermined which side is likely to be the strong one, and therefore at a loss what to do."

The following are the present bearings of the greatest portion of the Missouri Locofoco press:

For Benton.—The St. Louis Union, Boonville Democrat, Jefferson City Inquirer, (the State paper,) St. Joseph Gazette, Lexington Journal, and Union (Franklin county) Flag.

Against Benton.—The Jefferson City Metropolis, Platte City Argus, (Atchison's organ,) Glasgow (Howard county) Banner, Pike County Banner, Canton Reporter, Fayette Democrat, Springfield Advertiser, Cape Girardeau, Southern Standard, Grand River Chronicle, Missouri Courier.

Six for and ten against the Colonel.

The *St. Louis Union* says, S. Treat, formerly editor of that paper, is about to start another Locofoco paper in that city, to represent the peculiar views of the anti-Benton wing of the party. This movement of Mr. Treat has alarmed the editor of the *St. Louis Union*, (R. Phillips, Esq.,) and A. R. Corbin of Washington is to be called upon to return to Missouri, and again ascend the tripod as the champion of Col. Benton, to oppose Mr. Treat, who is schooled in the "Soft" hate of Old Bullion. Treat has a constitutional hatred of Benton, having been trained into a systematic opposition to him by the late Shadrach Penn for many a thorn in the side of the "Father of the Senate."

For the National Era.

SONNETS—SIMILES.

"THE FREE HEART AND THE SLAVISH."

BY ISAAC JULIAN.

I.

How like yon sullen, turbid, sluggish tide,
The unawakened, servile, selfish soul!
Its stagnant waters, haply spreading wide,
But pois'ning all within their fell control:
Without the native force to sweep away
The unseemly rubbish which obstructs its course,
It slumbers on, in fetid, rank decay,
Grovelling and tortuous from its very source;
Foul exhalations hover o'er its breast,
Or wander, sorrow-laden, o'er the plain,
And spread their baleful pinions of unrest,
Like nightmare phantoms to the sensual's brain,
Or arch-fiend, rising from the Stygian flood,*
To fiercer warfare 'gainst the Powers of Good.

II.

In yonder crystal-flowing stream, behold
The emblem of a generous freeman's mind!
Still pushing onward, leaving far behind
The barriers its infant springs controll'd.
Swift on its useful mission venturing grand,
It purifies itself from ev'ry stain;
Bearing upon its bosom, to the main,
The spoils of earth, to gladden sea and land.
Earth spreads her robe of verdure on its shores,
Her thirsty people quaff its living tide,
It pays free tribute, from its watery pride,
To all who covet its health-giving stores:
Gleam forth its isles like mansions of the blest,
And Heaven's pure roseate lights are mirror'd in its breast

Linn County, Iowa, 1849.

---

* Paradise Lost, Book I.

From the Washington Union.

WHO HAS BETRAYED THE SOUTH?

It cannot be denied that a very great change in relation to the subject of slavery has taken place in the free States, not only in the sentiments which prevail among the mass of the people of those States, but in the political action of both of the great parties into which they are divided. The fact cannot be denied that it is but a few years since when Abolitionism was a meager faction even in the New England States, and its advocates were even there treated with contempt, ridicule, and sometimes with violence, when they attempted to hold meetings for the purpose of discussing the doctrines which they professed. Nor had it made any headway in Congress. The South presented, at that time, an undivided front upon a question which affected so vitally her great interest, and she was sustained by a band of firm and intrepid friends among the Democrats of the free States, which enabled her, in a great measure, to suppress even the agitation of the dangerous question of slavery. It cannot be denied that not more than six years ago the South was triumphant in the halls of Congress on this question, which so intimately involves her peace and security, and was enabled, through the fidelity of the Democratic Representatives from the free States, effectually to suppress all agitation upon the subject. Such was the state of things no farther back than six years.

Now, what is the state of the question, both in Congress and the States in which slavery does not exist? In Congress, the South have been defeated and prostrated on this great question. She has been insulted, and even the sacred guaranties of the Constitution, which should be her protection, have been grossly violated and trampled upon in the House of Representatives. The rules adopted to prevent the agitation of the subject have been repealed, and even on the great question relating to the Territories she has failed in obtaining the rights and securities which she claims under the Constitution. And what is the state of the question in the free States? A change, equally as radical and profound, has there taken place among both people and politicians. Six years ago, the South could rely implicitly upon the support of one of the great parties at the North. She had friends in Congress from the North, belonging to the Democratic party, who nobly defended and maintained her rights. But now, what is the state of things? Nearly all those friends have been stricken down, and have disappeared, and she is left to battle for her rights almost alone, and single-handed. These are facts, stubborn facts, and they cannot be denied. And now it remains to inquire into the causes which have produced this great change in the sentiments and conduct of the people of the free States, and in Congress, upon the subject of slavery, and to ascertain, if possible, who have been its authors.

In our judgment, there is but one cause, and the authors of that cause are as apparent to our view as the cause itself. *It is the alliance of the Southern Whigs with Northern Whigs; for which the leaders of the Whig party in the South are alone responsible.* Let us look back into the history of the slavery question in Congress, and see if we have not abundant evidence to support the position which we have assumed.

Every Southern man will remember that the agitation of the slave question in Congress is comparatively of recent date. It commenced under the auspices of the late John Quincy Adams, who owed a debt of hatred and revenge to the South, for the political hostility which both he and his father encountered from the Democracy of that portion of the Union. He became the great agitator, and the patron of the pretended right of petition, under which the Abolitionists claimed the right of inundating both Congress and the country with their inflammable matter upon the subject of slavery. In 1838, the nuisance had become so intolerable in the House of Representatives, that that body found it necessary to take some steps to suppress and put an end to it. And hence the resolutions known as the "Atherton resolutions" were adopted. Those resolutions were presented by Mr. Atherton, a Democratic member from New Hampshire, and were adopted *by a unanimous vote on the part of the Southern members, and a large share of the Democratic members from the free States*, a very few, if any, of the Whigs from the free States voting for them. They provided that abolition petitions should be received, and referred to a committee, without reading.

Still the agitation was not allayed. Under the lead of Mr. Adams, aided and assisted by Mr. Slade, a Whig from Vermont, and Mr. Giddings, another Whig from Ohio, petitions of the most objectionable character, and most insulting to the South, continued to be presented in greater numbers than ever; and so great was the excitement produced by them, and the consequent interruption of business, that the House was compelled, at the session of 1839–'40, to adopt the celebrated 21st rule, which excluded the reception of petitions upon the subject of slavery. This resolution was adopted by *the unanimous vote of the Southern members, and twenty-eight Northern Democrats;* all the Whig members from the free States voting against them except one. Thus, at that time, the whole Whig party of the North had abandoned the interests of the South, and come out on the side of the abolitionists, leaving the South, and a devoted band of Northern Democrats, to fight the battle of the South against the incendiaries, who were endeavoring to light up the torch of insurrection and servile war in her very bosom.

After this clear demonstration that the South had nothing to hope from the Whigs of the North, and everything to hope from the Democrats, who had proved to be her true and steadfast friends, what course ought she to have pursued? The voice of reason and of common sense answers, *that she should have stood by her true friends in the free States, the Democrats.* But what course did she take? The Democrats of the South continued to support the Northern friends of the South, *but the Whigs of the South deserted them.* After this demonstration of division among the politicians and people of the South, and the alliance of the Southern Whigs with the Northern Whigs, what was the course of the latter? They became open and avowed Abolitionists. They passed resolutions against slavery, not only in their popular conventions, but in their State Legislatures, and permitted no opportunity to pass to inflame the popular mind against slavery. And in Congress, Whig Representatives from the North voted, on all occasions, and on all questions, against the South. At home, they waged incessant war against the Democrats, who had maintained the rights of the South. They joined with the Abolitionists in hunting down and destroying, politically, every Northern man who dared to stand up in defence of the constitutional rights of the South. And while these Whig enemies of the South were engaged in this infamous work of hunting down the true friends of the South, *Southern Whigs aided them and encouraged them, exulting with them over every victim whom they had prostrated and destroyed.* Southern Whigs rejoiced in every victory which their Northern Abolition allies gained over the Democracy of the North, upon whom alone the South could rely for the defence of her rights. When the Democracy of New Hampshire was temporarily broken down and defeated by the treachery of Hale, Southern Whigs, both orators and presses, were loud in their rejoicings at the event. They exulted at the election of Hale to the Senate; and, again, in the election of Wilson and Tuck (Abolitionists) to the House. These are facts which cannot, with truth, be denied or gainsayed. It cannot be denied that so far back as the adoption of the 21st rule, the Northern Democrats were the only friends which the South had in the North. Nor can it be denied that from that day to this, Northern Whigs, aided and abetted by Southern Whigs, have been constantly hunting them down, making this very friendship to the South, and support of Southern rights, the pretext and cause of accusation against them.

But these are not all the facts going to show the treachery of Southern Whigs to Southern interests—conduct which has tended more than all other causes to alienate the Democratic friends of the South, and to throw her great interests at the mercy of Northern Abolitionism. In the session of 1843–'44, the 21st rule was repealed. It was accomplished by the *unanimous* vote of Northern Whigs, a portion of Northern Democrats, and several Southern Whigs; Stanly of North Carolina, and Botts of Virginia, being among them. Here is an instance in which Southern Whigs not only deserted the true friends of the South from the North, but *they deserted the Southern cause itself.* After such a betrayal of Southern interests by the Southern Whigs, could the South look longer even to the Northern Democrats for sympathy and support? We appeal to all candid Southern men of all parties, and conjure them to ponder this question. But this is not all. The Territorial question came up, and was debated in Congress. Northern Democrats desired that the question should be settled. Mr. Clayton's compromise bill was offered; and while not a Northern Whig voted for it, enough of the Northern Democratic Representatives did, to insure its passage if all the Southern Whigs had voted for it. But they did not. Eight of them, including Stephens of Georgia, and Pendleton of Virginia, voted against it, defeated it, and left it a legacy for the present to distract the country, and menace its peace and tranquillity. *Here is another desertion of Southern interests by Southern Whigs, acting in alliance with the Whigs of the North, who were unanimous against the passage of the compromise bill.*

But the catalogue of treachery on the part of Southern Whigs to Southern interests is not yet complete. The Presidential election ensued. The Democrats nominated a candidate who avowed himself in favor of non-intervention in reference to the Territories. On the other hand, the Whigs put forward a candidate who would not commit himself on the subject of slavery in the Territories. He was supported at the South on the ground that he was a slaveholder, which was alleged to be a sufficient guaranty to the South that he would veto the Wilmot Proviso; while at the North he was supported on the ground that he would not veto the Proviso, because he had pledged himself against the use of the veto power; and, moreover, as asserted by Abbott Lawrence and Truman Smith, had written private letters assuring them that he would not veto that measure if it should pass Congress. *Thus was a deliberate fraud perpetrated upon either the North or the South, and perpetrated, too, through the agency of a Southern Whig slaveholder, and countenanced by Southern Whigs.* And this base game of treachery and double dealing is still going on. General Taylor has not yet made known the course which he will pursue in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. His personal organ in this city, the *Republic*, refuses to answer questions put to it with a view to ascertain what course General Taylor designs to pursue in relation to this agitating question. *And to this day it is not known whether or not General Taylor will approve the Wilmot Proviso*—he and his followers hoping to extricate themselves from the infamous fraud and deception which they have practiced upon the country by the accidents of the next twelve months, which they hope may introduce California as a sovereign State in the Union, and thus prevent the exposure of their shameful machinations connected with the Chief Magistracy of this great and proud Republic.

But even this is not all. Southern Whigs aided in nominating and electing Millard Fillmore to the office of Vice President, who is an avowed abolitionist, and is in favor not only of the Wilmot Proviso, but of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the interdiction of the slave trade between the States. This is another undeniable and damning fact, going to show the treachery of Southern Whigs to Southern interests. Many more might be named, such as the election by Southern votes of Robert C. Winthrop, a Northern Whig Abolitionist, to the Speaker's chair, and the appointment by General Taylor of Messrs. Ewing and Collamer to his Cabinet, two well-known abolitionists and Wilmot-Proviso men—the latter voting for every abolitionist proposition while he was in Congress, even Gott's resolution to abolish slavery in this District; and the removal by General Taylor of Northern Democrats who have constantly and uniformly, in Congress and out of it, voted for and supported the interests of the South.

Such are the facts which in our minds conclusively convict Southern Whigs of treachery to Southern interests. They cannot be denied, because they stand out in bold relief upon the records of Congress and the country. Nothing but the most reckless mendacity will venture to deny that ten, nay, six years ago, the great body of the Northern Democrats stood firmly and faithfully by the interests and rights of the South, while the Whigs of the North were then, and have ever since been, the enemies of the South. None will deny that from that time until the present, Southern Whigs have been in political alliance with Northern Whigs, in hunting down and destroying Northern Democrats, who are the true friends of the South. Is it strange, then, that Northern Democrats should become disheartened, and in the end disgusted with the black ingratitude and treachery on the part of the Whigs of the South, and should change their course, and in self-defence take the same ground upon the subject of slavery which Northern Whigs have always taken, without incurring the censure of their allies of the South? We are not surprised that such has been the result, although we are deeply grieved. We are grieved that Southern interests should be betrayed by Southern men, and Southern rights struck down by Southern hands. Now, what is the remedy? *It is for the people of the South to hold Southern Whigs responsible for this criminal betrayal of Southern interests.* Let the traitors to Southern interests be called to account for the treason, which they have committed, by the people of the South whom they have deceived, cajoled, and at last betrayed. Let the Whig leaders of the South be summoned to the bar of the people, to answer for their treachery to the interests of the South. In this way can justice be vindicated and the rights of the South preserved. In this way can the unnatural and revolting alliance between the Whig leaders of the South and the abolition Whigs of the North be broken up, and Southern rights vindicated and sustained. And then the South can, with some show of justice, and with the utmost confidence, again claim the friendship and support of Northern Democrats. At the approaching elections for Congress in the Southern States, let their patriotic and enlightened people recollect these facts, and discard the traitors from the public councils.

Interesting Decision.—A case involving a large amount of property, wherein Mr. Moore, of Quincy, was plaintiff, and Bishop Chase, of Illinois, was defendant, was decided recently in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Illinois, now in session. The claim was for several tracts of land, including portions of Jubilee College grounds, title to which had been acquired by the plaintiff upon a sale of State taxes. The judgment of the Court was in favor of Bishop Chase, and against the plaintiff.

THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the "Terms" of the *Era:*

"Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars."

A subscriber sends us five dollars for *three new* subscribers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition. Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends us three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that we will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their moneys to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for their operations.

We hope each subscriber, as his subscription runs out, will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five dollars.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19, 1849.

NOTICE TO BOSTON SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ Since the delivery by carriers in Boston, the utmost care has been taken to serve every subscriber correctly and promptly; but if any mistakes have occurred, they will be immediately corrected, on information being given at the office of agency, 25 Cornhill.

It is desirable that *early* notice should be given of changes of residence, or of any change which affects the proper delivery of the paper.

Those who have boxes at the Post Office, will please see that the *Era* ceases to be charged to them.

GEORGE W. LIGHT.

THE BACHELOR OF A.—We should have stated that the main incidents in the story in last week's *Era*, entitled "The Bachelor of A.," by Martha Russell, are *true*. It is a tale powerfully illustrating the baneful effects of a superstitious training.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NEW YORK.

The Liberty party generally, and many disaffected Whigs, having united with the radical Democrats of the State of New York, in support of the resolutions adopted by the National Free Soil Convention, which met at Buffalo last summer, and in sustaining Martin Van Buren as the representative of the principles embodied in them, much anxiety is felt abroad as to the result of the general movements now on foot in New York for a reunion of the two sections of the Democracy. Some of the Taylor papers denounce it as a sordid attempt to regain power for the sake of "the spoils," and sneer at the mal-content Whigs who have been trusting in the honesty of the "Free Democracy." Whatever doubt may have sprung up in relation to the character of the projected reunion, and the policy of the Van Buren Democrats, must be completely dissipated by recent demonstrations on the part of their leading journals, and their State Central Committee. They will gladly agree to union, so that the principles and policy they have maintained in relation to Slavery, be in no respect, in no degree, compromised.

The Central Committee of the Cass party having, in opposition to the recommendation of the Cass delegation in the Legislature, called a State Convention, to meet at a place and day different from those appointed for the State Convention of the Free Democracy, so as to defeat any project for the restoration of peace between the two sections, found itself acting against a very strong sentiment in the body it represented. So strong grew the pressure of this sentiment, as at last to extort from it a proposition for a Union State Convention. Its language was—

"In the sincere and earnest desire to unite the Democratic masses in the support of one ticket, and one organization, and with a view to secure to this State and to the country the benefit of the sound and salutary principles of the Democratic party in the administration of public affairs, the Democratic State Committee propose to your body that both committees agree to recommend that one delegate from each organization be selected in each Assembly district, to meet in separate bodies at Rome, on the fifteenth of August next, for the purpose of consultation, and devising means of union; and, if it shall be deemed expedient, to meet in joint convention, and suggest names for a union ticket for State officers."

The State Central Committee of the Free Democracy, to which the proposition was submitted, replied as follows, in a letter dated July 3, 1849:

"Immediately on its receipt, measures were taken to procure the assembling of the Democratic State Central Committee in this city at the earliest practicable period.

"The Committee have met here to-day, and your note having been laid before them, they have instructed me to make the following reply:

"'The Democratic party in this State is divided into two sections, having separate organizations, and apparent conflicting principles. The former difficulty can be easily removed—the latter, if it exists, is and should be insuperable.

"'The question which appears to divide them is that of slavery. We believe, conscientiously, that human slavery is a moral, social, and political evil—that the General Government should relieve itself from all responsibility for its existence, and that the full constitutional power of the Government, to prevent the spread of this evil, should be exerted now as it has been uniformly, from the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787 to the Oregon Territorial bill of 1848. We have sustained this faith through the adverse circumstances of the Presidential campaign of 1848, and we can never abandon it with honor.

"'You will readily appreciate, therefore, the gratification we have experienced in seeing the Democrats of Ohio, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Vermont, and other States, firmly planting themselves upon this ground. It is obvious that it will shortly become, if it is not now, the Democratic platform of all the non-slaveholding States. Nor is it confined to such. Recent proceedings in Maryland, Kentucky, and, above all, in Missouri, show that slaveholders themselves have not only begun to respect, but to practice, the faith of freemen.

"'These great results, encouraging as they are, would not only be incomplete, but dishonorable to New York, if the Democracy of this great Commonwealth should reject the teachings of her Tompkins and her Wright, and refuse to assist in this great work of regeneration, the foundations of which were laid by Thomas Jefferson.

"'We will not anticipate such consequences. We have said that the differences of opinion in the two sections of the Democratic party were *apparent* only; we do not believe them to be real. When Mr. Wilmot introduced his Proviso, although brought forward in time of war, and annexed to an appropriation bill, it received, we believe, the unanimous support of the New York delegation in Congress. Successive Legislatures of our State have all but unanimously instructed their Senators in Congress to sustain it. The proposal to effect the same object by a positive prohibition in a territorial bill originating with Mr. Jefferson—sanctioned by every President from Washington to Polk—received the vote of the whole New York delegation, save one. And although in the last Presidential election differences of opinion existed as to the extent to which this question was or ought to be involved in the canvass, since that time joint meetings of Democrats in Yates, Clinton, Suffolk, Livingston, and other counties, show that the Democrats of this State now, as heretofore, with very limited exceptions, are cordially and enthusiastically united on this question.

"'Under these circumstances, the declaration of your committee, that you sincerely and earnestly desire to unite with us in a single organization, is one of the most gratifying signs of the times—and we should be recreant to the great cause with which we are identified, if we did not advance to the extreme verge of our power to embrace it.

"'We have not, as you are aware, any power to call a Nominating Convention, nor to interfere with the one already called. Democratic Conventions to nominate officers have been called uninterruptedly since 1826, by a joint Legislative caucus. This usage of twenty-two years' standing has been followed now; and in pursuance of it, the regular Democratic Convention will assemble at Utica, on the 12th September next. Your friends in the Legislature, as we are advised by some of them, were consulted with, before this Convention was called, and they agreed that the time should be fixed by the Legislative caucus, and that the place should be either Utica, Syracuse, or Rome, as the caucus might prefer. And when the time and place had been both thus settled, and made public, they unanimously recommended your committee to call your Convention at the same time and place.

"'We regret that you did not concur in their recommendation. We feel confident that a single ticket and a single organization would have resulted from such a joint meeting. We ask you now, in all kindness and sincerity, as no meetings have yet been held to choose delegates to the 5th of September Convention, to conform to their recommendation; and we cheerfully engage, should you do so, to use every effort, in case the Conventions agree in principle, to induce them to unite in action.

"'The committee might here pause, having exhausted their power, and having indicated to you a mode by which the separate bodies which you desire to meet and consult could be convened without any assumption of authority. You know the jealousy with which Democrats regard all usurpations of power; and more particularly the usurpations of a Central Committee at the seat of Government. We are very reluctant to expose ourselves to a charge of this kind, and are entirely conscious that we are a mere Corresponding Committee, such as the Democratic party has had at the capital for nearly a quarter of a century, to concentrate action, secure organization, and excite vigilance, but without any power to interfere with nominations to office.

"'But we are sincerely desirous to accede to your proposition, even at the hazard of being charged by our friends with interfering in matters not confided to our care; and on a careful examination of it, we think we can do so with propriety. We think it may lead to a union of the Democratic party on principle; and if it does, a blow will thus be struck in behalf of human freedom, compared with which previous efforts will have been insignificant. If, unhappily, such a union cannot be formed, we can pursue our respective paths, with the consciousness that we left untried no honorable effort to secure it.

"'I am therefore instructed by the Committee to say that they accept your proposition as made, and will immediately issue an address to the Democrats of the State, urging them to carry out the recommendation.

"'I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

"'By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, C. S. BENTON, *Chairman.*

"'*John V. L. Pruyn, Chairman, &c.*'"

The uncompromising and independent spirit of this acceptance was not palatable to the Chairman of the other Committee, and, without consultation with any member of it, he replied to Mr. Benton's letter with some asperity, contrasting the acts of the two sections of the party, so as to imply the charge of factiousness against the "Barnburners." Mr. Benton's rejoinder is pointed.

Mr. Benton to Mr. Pruyn.

ALBANY, *July* 6, 1849.

SIR: Your communication of the date of July 4th, addressed to me as Chairman, &c., was received last evening.

The Democratic State Central Committee having met in this city on the 3d instant, for the purpose of considering the propositions of your Committee to unite the Democratic party, and having transacted the business for which they were convoked, adjourned without day and returned to their homes, the majority of them residing in distant parts of the State. They conferred upon me, as their chairman, no authority to do any act in their name or on their behalf, except such as has already been made public.

As you state in your communication, that you "have not, of course, had the opportunity of communicating with my (your) colleagues," I have, upon careful consideration, formed the opinion, that none of the matters contained in it would justify me in calling our committee together for farther consultation, and I am therefore constrained, as the only remaining alternative, to return your communication without farther reply. I am the more readily induced to take this course, from a strong desire to avoid discussions, which may open afresh the wounds of the Republican party.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CH. S. BENTON,

Chairman of the Dem. State Central Com.

J. V. L. Pruyn, Chairman, &c.

Mr. Benton, in behalf of the Committee, immediately issued an address to the Democratic Electors of the State of New York, inviting them to send delegates to the Union Convention at Rome. It recommends

"The Democratic electors of the several Assembly districts to assemble at an early day and in the usual manner, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Utica, on the 12th day of September next, pursuant to the call of the Democratic Legislative Caucus, and also to choose a delegate, or instruct such delegate first chosen, or his substitute or alternate, in pursuance of the arrangement made by the committee, to attend such preliminary Union Convention, at Rome, on the 15th day of August."

The Committee says:

"There were considerations of expediency, therefore, which forbid us to let pass this opportunity for securing the union of the Democratic masses and the re-ascendency of the principles of Jefferson. The party which had at all times most earnestly invited the discussion of its principles could not refuse a conference of which the justice, humanity, and conformity of those principles with the Democratic creed should be the subject. Their cause, they felt, was one that would most certainly be advanced by every movement that brought its principles and objects more distinctly before the people."

The other Committee has also issued an address to its constituents, recommending

"That in electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 5th of September next, pursuant to the call already made, they also elect a delegate to the proposed preliminary Convention, to be held at Rome on the 15th of August next; and the committee suggest that in cases where it can conveniently be done, the delegate appointed to the Syracuse Convention be authorized to attend the Convention at Rome."

The Committee adds:

"If a spirit of conciliation shall pervade the two Conventions—if questions of indifference, and abstractions not hitherto recognised as a part of the Democratic creed, be avoided—and if, not looking to the past, a sincere determination to rally under a united organization be manifested—union and coöperation will be easy, and success attainable. A contrary course will only revive dissensions, and perpetuate division."

The plain meaning of which is—say nothing about the restriction of Slavery, or the Wilmot Proviso; give up all that you, Barnburners, have been contending for, and union will be easy. But, adherence to your principles will only revive dissensions, and perpetuate divisions. Will the Free Democracy stand fast? Will they abate one jot or tittle of the ground they have taken? Hear the *New York Evening Post:*

"If any of Mr. Pruyn's committee think of taking part in the Rome Convention, under the expectation that the 'abstraction' they refer to will be *taken out of the Democratic creed*, they had better spare themselves all further trouble. The Democracy of New York do not esteem the coöperation of Mr. Pruyn's Committee worth purchasing at the expense of their convictions, and they will, therefore, express their opinions, wherever and whenever they please, and particularly at the Rome Convention, and will expect thereby to promote harmony instead of preventing it or delaying it. If Mr. Pruyn's Committee do not feel harmonious enough for that, why, we can only say with Mr. Weller, that 'we are agreeable.'"

The Fifteenth of August will be a memorable time.

GENERAL CASS.

Some time since, the editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, giving an account of a visit he paid his old friend, General Cass, at his home, represented him as favoring Internal Improvements, a Tariff, the Wilmot Proviso, &c., but as being obliged to "keep dark," on account of his party. Such, at least, was the construction put upon the letter by the press generally. The *Washington Union* of the 17th contains a long communication from the General, denying point blank these gentle insinuations. He avows himself a friend to the Tariff of 1846, holds the same doctrine he ever held in relation to Internal Improvements, and reaffirms the absurd doctrines of the Nicholson Letter—to wit, that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories; that the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional, unnecessary, inexpedient—a mere humbug; and that the worst consequences must result from its agitation.

Now, this is all very frank, but, we are amazed that, holding such sentiments, he could accept the appointment of United States Senator from the Legislature of Michigan, immediately after that body had passed resolutions affirming in the strongest terms the constitutionality and expediency of the Proviso, and instructing her Senators in Congress to vote for it.

WHIGS AND FREE-SOILERS IN MERCER COUNTY, PA.—The Whigs of Mercer county, Pa., lately made overtures to the Free Soil men, for a union of forces, and a division of candidates, but, as they would not give up their connection with their national organization, the overtures were rejected.

For the National Era.

LINES BY THE LAKE SIDE.

The shadows round the inland sea
  Are deepening into night;
Slow up the slopes of Ossipee
  They chase the lessening light.
Tired of the long day's blinding heat,
  I rest my languid eye,
Lake of the Hills! where cool and sweet
  Thy sunset waters lie!

Along the sky, in wavy lines,
  O'er isle and reach and bay,
Green-belted with eternal pines,
  The mountains stretch away.
Below the maple masses sleep
  Where shore with water blends,
While midway on the tranquil deep
  The evening light descends.

So seemed it when yon hill's red crown
  Of old the Indian trod,
And through the sunset air looked down
  Upon the Smile of God.*
To him, of light and shade the laws,
  No forest skeptic taught;
Their living and eternal Cause
  His truer instinct sought.

He saw these mountains in the light
  Which now across them shines,
This lake, in summer sunset bright,
  Walled round with sombering pines.
God near him seemed; from earth and skies
  His loving voice he heard,
As face to face in Paradise
  Man stood before the Lord.

Thanks, oh, our Father! that like him
  Thy smile of love I see,
In radiant hill and woodland dim,
  And tinted sunset sea.
For not in mockery dost thou fill
  Our earth with light and grace,
Thou hid'st no dark and cruel Will
  Behind Thy smiling face!

J. G. W.

Centre Harbor, N. H.

* *Winnipiseogee*, i. e., "*Smile of the Great Spirit*"

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS NATIONAL ORGAN.

On the retirement of Mr. Polk, the *Washington Union*, no longer the organ of an Administration, but fond of speaking by authority, issued a Prospectus, advertising its claim to be "*the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government.*" To give color to the claim, a distinguished politician from the State of New Hampshire was associated in the editorship of the paper, and the impression went abroad that the fierce sectionalism by which it has been marked, would be mitigated by a spirit of nationality.

As its claim to be "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government" has, up to this time, passed unquestioned among the Democratic journals of the North and West, that supported General Cass, we have transferred to the outside of the *Era* a long editorial from its column of July 8th, with a view of enabling the Democrats of the free States to understand the principles, spirit, and tactics of their Metropolitan Embodiment and Advocate. The *Union* has a very limited circulation among them, and their journals are not in the habit of copying many of its editorials, so that they are left in the dark concerning the manner in which their national party-interests are managed by their "*sole organ.*" Of the fifteen hundred thousand Democratic electors of the country, ten hundred thousand reside in the non-slaveholding States, of whom nine-tenths are hostile to slavery, unwilling to be committed to its support, hostile to the extension of slavery, and firmly resolved in favor of all constitutional measures to prevent it. In the article copied into our paper, which is a fair specimen of the tactics pursued by the "sole organ," from day to day, the views, the policy, the prejudices if you please, of these voters, constituting about two-thirds of the Democratic party, are totally disregarded—in fact, the *Union*, in its exclusive devotion to "the South," does not recognise their existence, except incidentally; much less does it manifest any respect for their peculiar sentiments on the subject of slavery. We doubt whether these ten hundred thousand Democratic voters will be satisfied with such treatment—whether they will consent to be *ciphers*, counting nothing except when placed after, and under the lead of, slaveholding brethren, who alone are reckoned as numerals, in the arithmetic of their "sole organ."

Will not the Cass papers in the North and West republish this essay from their "sole organ at the seat of Government?" It may help them to achieve unprecedented victories in Ohio, Indiana, and Vermont.

It is deplorable that the Democracy of the North and West should not see with what profound judgment and unequalled tact its interests are advocated by its metropolitan champion. We hope *our* numerous Democratic readers at least will read, learn, and inwardly digest. The article is deserving of their deep attention, and to help them in their study of it, an analysis may be useful.

It will be observed, in the first place, that the terms, "South" and "slaveholders," "interests of the South" and "slavery," are used as synonymes, without even a shade of difference in meaning. The former policy of the Democratic leaders of the North, in laboring to suppress the agitation of the slavery question, is complimented as intrepid *fidelity to the South;* the refusal of the Whigs of the North to violate the right of petition, is denounced as, hostility to the South; the adherence of Southern Whigs to Northern Whigs, instead of uniting with Northern Democrats, is styled, treachery to the South, because of the alleged readiness of the latter to favor slavery, and the presumed unwillingness of the former. The suppression of the discussion of slavery at the North, the exclusion of all debate on the subject in Congress, the rejection of all petitions or resolutions concerning it, and the extension of it into territory now free, are *the* "*Southern* interests," and the only "Southern interests," alluded to in the article. With this key to a proper understanding of it, you will, of course, read for "South," "slaveholders;" for "interests of the South," "*slavery*," or "*the gag*," or "*slavery-propagandism.*" For example—after recording the repeal of the gag-rule of Congress, by the aid of Southern Whig votes, the *Union* article proceeds as follows:

"After such a betrayal of *Southern interests* by the Southern Whigs," &c.

Mind—*the suppression of the right of petition on the subject of slavery*, is here styled, "*Southern interests.*"

From the beginning to the end of the article, not a word is said of Free Trade, Sub-Treasury, Anti-Land-Distribution, State Rights, or any Democratic principle or measure specially dear to the South—the only "Southern interests" recognised, are those involved *in the perpetuation and extension of Domestic Slavery:* and the leading positions taken in the article are, that the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States were formerly the great bulwark of these interests; that, through their aid, the slaveholders were enabled to suppress agitation, and the right of petition; that the Southern Whigs, with no gratitude for such services, criminally kept up their treasonous connection with Northern Whigs, who were (so it is asserted) hostile to these interests; that the Democrats of the free States thereupon became disgusted, disheartened, and distracted, so that they no longer dared to risk their chances in the North by fidelity to slavery; that, in consequence, the slaveholders have been outvoted, and can no longer rely upon any friends in the North; that the traitors who are responsible for this state of things, are Southern Whig leaders, who should therefore be abjured by the People of the South in the ensuing elections; and that, should this come to pass, then the slaveholders "can with some show of justice, and with the utmost confidence, claim the friendship and support of Northern Democrats," to enable them to baffle the Wilmot Proviso, to keep up the slave trade in the District of Columbia, to put down the agitation of the slavery question, to prohibit debate in Congress, in a word, to revive the golden age of the "Atherton resolutions," when gags were "the rage," and an independent representative was expelled for venturing on free speech, and a venerable Ex-President of the United States was threatened with an indictment by a Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, because he dared to maintain the right of the People to petition!

Again, we call upon "the Democracy," for whom this *Washington Union* claims to be "the sole organ at the seat of Government," to read this enlightened article from its columns, and say, before God and man, whether they are willing to endorse its principles, approve its spirit, and sanction its tactics.

We cannot close our notice of the article, without exposing some of its misrepresentations and omissions. In answer to the question, what now is the state of the question (slavery) in Congress? it says—

"In Congress, the South has been defeated and prostrated on this great question. She has been insulted, and even the sacred guaranties of the Constitution, which should be her protection, have been grossly violated and trampled upon in the House of Representatives."

On what question has the South been defeated? On the question of slavery in the States? That has never been before Congress—no contest has ever taken place in relation to it. On the subject of slavery and the slave trade in the District? What! was not Giddings' resolution lost? was not Gott's movement baffled? was not the bill, passed at the instance of the city authorities of this place, to prohibit the importation of slaves into the District, staved off? Do not the slave pens still grace the capital city of our Republic? May not the slave coffle still march to the tune of Yankee Doodle under the walls of our Capitol?

How, then, has the South been defeated? Some of her politicians, conspiring to propagate slavery into Free Territory, so as to open new markets for the traffic in human beings, have been baffled: the representatives of non-slaveholders have detected the plot, and spurned all attempts to prevent them from investigating, exposing, denouncing, defeating it. That is all—but that is *insulting* the South—*grossly violating and trampling under foot the sacred guaranties of the Constitution!*

We should like to know whether the extension of slavery and the opening of new slave markets be demanded by "the sacred guaranties of the Constitution," in the judgment of the *New Hampshire* portion of the "*sole organ?*"

The *Union*, by partial statements and cunning omissions, contrives to convey false impressions in relation to the policy of both the Whigs and Democrats of the North. In the beginning of the anti-slavery excitement, Whig leaders in the free States surpassed the Democratic, in the violence of their demonstrations against it. Subsequently, when the agitation had made head enough to serve as an instrumentality in politics, the ultra slaveholders attempted to use it, to unite the South, and break down the Whigs. They found supple tools in the Democratic party, none more so than Atherton. His resolutions made a new issue—*the right of petition.* The Whigs voted against them, but did not for that reason become Abolitionists. The Democrats voted for them because they were the result of a party caucus. So far from arresting agitation of the slavery question, they increased and exasperated it. Still later, a Maryland Whig thought he would cut still lower than the slaveholding Democrats, and concocted the famous 21st rule, which rejected all memorials, resolutions, or other papers, touching the question of slavery. Recollect, this was moved by a Southern Whig. Northern Whigs could not and did not support it—Northern Democrats did, but so intense became the excitement of their constituents, they were compelled, subsequently, to join with the Whigs in rescinding it. The *Union* says it was repealed in 1843-'44—all the Northern Whigs, a portion of the Northern Democrats, and several Southern Whigs—Stanly of North Carolina, and Botts of Virginia, among them, going for its repeal. The facts are these. Tuesday, December, 3d, 1844, Mr. Adams moved to *rescind* the 21st alias the 25th rule. The motion carried—48 Northern Whigs, 55 Northern Democrats, 5 Southern Whigs, voting in the affirmative; 16 Southern Whigs, 48 Southern Democrats, 16 Northern Democrats, voting in the negative; 5 Northern Whigs, 9 Northern Democrats, 5 Southern Whigs, and 11 Southern Democrats, being absent. The five Southern Whigs in the affirmative were, *Clingman* of North Carolina, *White* of Kentucky, Preston, and Wethered of Maryland. Mr. Stanly, whose election is pending in North Carolina, and whom the *Union* represents as having voted for the repeal of the 21st rule, was not a member of that Congress. It was *Clingman* who thus voted, and it will be recollected that this same man was supported last winter, as the opposition candidate against Mr. Badger, for a seat in the United States Senate, by the Democratic members of the North Carolina Legislature! Nor, if the list of yeas and nays before us be correct, did Mr. Botts vote at all. If we recollect aright, he was not a member of that Congress.

So much for the accuracy of "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government."

Of course, the *Union* slurs over the history of parties in Congress after the termination of the slavery agitation, which had been aggravated by the imposition of gag rules, and was abated by their removal. The only notice taken of the Territorial question, on which the Democrats of the North led off in opposition to the South, is this:

"The Territorial question came up, and was defeated in Congress. Northern Democrats desired that the question should be settled."

And it then passes immediately to the Clayton Compromise, which was supported by a few serviles from the North, calling themselves Democrats. Not a word about the introduction of the Proviso by a Democrat—of its united support by Democrats from the North—of their continued championship of that measure from session to session!

But, we have said enough to expose the miserable system of tactics adopted by a paper which claims to be the sole representative and champion of the Democratic party at the seat of Government.

JUDGE McLEAN.

The letter below was published without Judge McLean's consent, and the sight of it, we are sure, will not afford him any pleasure. It was written to his agent in Cincinnati. It is like the man; quiet in his benevolence; secret almost, but ever working and ever blessing; the result of a generous heart wisely governed, yet always active in its charity, and great in its influence. Judge McLean, in *moral* outline, leads all our public men; indeed, his character is Christian in all its parts.—*Cleveland True Democrat.*

A Cincinnati paper, copying the letter, says:

"The following letter, published from the manuscript, *without* his knowledge or consent, and by our own special request, was written to his agent in this city. It shows a good, kind, Christian heart, and will reap its own reward. Such generosity needs no comment.

COLUMBUS, *July* 2, 1849.

DEAR SIR: The cholera seems to have made dreadful ravages in Cincinnati. The deaths, daily, I perceive, are exceedingly numerous. There must be great suffering among the poor. Have not several of our tenants fallen by the disease? Where you find suffering among these, administer to their relief as far as you are able, in every possible way. From some accounts—I fear the tenants near the gas works have suffered much. I wish you would aid them, and by contribution of money, if need be, or that which shall relieve them, medicine, &c. I wish you to give or procure for them what they need.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN McLEAN.

The *Hartford Republican*, edited by W. H. Burleigh, has been suspended, until the editor obtain means enough from his subscribers delinquent, to resume its publication. Certainly, they cannot be tardy in such a case. The Republican is an honor to the Press and People of Connecticut; a beautiful paper, of sound principles, and handsomely edited. We hope the appeal of the editor will be warmly responded to.

CHARLES ALBERT, Ex-King of Sardinia, died in Portugal on the 9th June.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

There is no doubt that this subject is destined to occupy the public attention, and produce much excitement. We perceive that our Northern contemporaries discuss it with a philosophical calmness, in striking contrast with the spasmodic horror to which they are subject when annexation Southward is the order of the day. In the ordinary course of events, and without any new annexation, the North has altogether the predominance in the numbers and the councils of this country. To add Canada, would be to give to that section the most overwhelming weight. We are now witnessing another step in the fulfilment of Mr. Clay's predictions in regard to the annexation of Texas. He foretold this sectional annexation; but even he, with all his sagacity, does not seem to have foreseen to what an extreme it would have been carried by the Northern section. The South obtained Texas, a very questionable acquisition, if Senator Houston be a fair representative of her views, while the North has seized upon Oregon; has grasped California, with its boundless wealth, and New Mexico, in neither of which countries can Southern institutions ever be introduced; and now, is desirous of adding the immense provinces of Canada, capable of forming a dozen great States, and already filled by an intelligent and hardy British population. We do not suppose for a moment, that this proposition can receive favor, except among those who are willing to build up one section at the expense of the total ruin or loss of another. Tempting as is such a bait to the spirit of Territorial Aggrandizement, there are few statesmen so hasty and short-sighted as to raise the battle-cry of Canadian Annexation, unaccompanied by a compensating annexation in another quarter. "Canada *and* Cuba" will be the motto upon the Progressive flag, as erst was "Texas *and* Oregon." One will never be united to this country without the other.

We have long ago expressed our unqualified opposition to the annexation of Canada. Our opposition is based upon two grounds. We are opposed to it as Southern men, believing that such an addition to the Northern power, already overshadowing, will sound the knell either of Southern institutions, or of the Union of this country. In addition to the territorial accession, the men who are to become our future fellow-citizens are the most bitter enemies in the world of Southern institutions. On the subject of slavery, the Canadians are made up of Lloyd Garrisons, Abby Kellys, and Fred. Douglasses. Canada has long been the refuge of fugitive slaves. It has been their paradise. There is a large colony of them there at this time. We have Abolitionists enough already in this country, without allying ourselves to a whole nation of Abolitionists.

There are objections arising from national considerations. We have already an extent of territory immensely greater than our wants. We have just added to it an enormous domain, purchased at the cost of a bloody war. One would think that, after obtaining California, all human aspirations might be satisfied. A land whose mountains, valleys, and streams, glitter with gold! A land which gives us a foothold on the Pacific, magnificent harbors; and, with the construction of proper improvements between the Atlantic and the Pacific, will insure us the trade of the world, and make the United States the wealthiest and most powerful nation under the sun. And yet, we raise the cry of the horseleech, "Give! Give!" Is it not time to pause? Have we not territory enough without Canada, Cuba, and a large slice of South America? For we beg to suggest to Canada annexationists, that annexation South will keep pace step by step with annexation North; and *it is a long way from here to Cape Horn.*—*Richmond* (*Va.*) *Republican.*

Two years ago the *Richmond Republican* was a liberal paper on the subject of Slavery, taking occasion, from time to time, to give currency in its columns to articles exhibiting the superior progress of the North as compared with the South, in population, enterprise, wealth, and power, with a view, we supposed, of indirectly undermining the system of slave labor. After the election of General Taylor, it changed its tone, and is now one of the most ultra of the Southern prints in its devotion to slaveholding institutions.

Its lucubrations in regard to the annexation of the Canadas—a subject occupying much of the public attention—foreshadow the kind of opposition which the advocates of that policy must prepare themselves to meet from the *Pro-Slavery*—we will not say *Southern*—Party.

The *Republican* talks as if there were a struggle between the North and the South for political power—as if the gain of one were the loss of the other—so that the great task of statesmen should be to maintain the balance of power between them. There is neither patriotism nor common sense in such speculation. No such struggle has ever existed, except in the dreams of sectional demagogues.

The North has near twice the population, the commerce, the wealth, the enterprise of the South, but what enlightened Southern man apprehends any danger from this? The mistake of the *Republican* is, in speaking of the North and South, as *units*, of antagonist forces. What is the North? An assemblage of fifteen sovereign, independent States; the leading interest of some of them being commerce, of others, manufactures, of others, agriculture; always divided politically, never united in a national political contest, upon the same men or measures. So it is with the South, though to a less degree. In every national election, Northern States are found arrayed with Southern States, against Northern, and Southern States with Northern States, against Southern.

But though there be no struggle between the North and the South, there is one between *the propagandists and opponents of Slavery.* It is the wicked policy of the former to make this appear a *sectional* contest; but it is not. True, the movement for propagandism has its origin in the South, and is sustained there; while the opposition to it has its origin in the North; but, Slavery Restrictionists no more aim at the supremacy of their section, than Extensionists do, at the supremacy of theirs. The question between them regards the power of an *institution*, not a *section*—the power of a particular *caste*, not of *the citizens* of the North or those of the South.

If the Propagandists succeed, they may disgrace, but they will also enfeeble, the South; if their opponents triumph, they will save South and North alike from disgrace and incalculable injury. Nor are the parties to the contract strictly sectional. The great body of working Restrictionists reside at the North, for there men are free to act out their own convictions; but there are many at the South who deeply sympathize with them, and there would be more, were it not for the shackles imposed on the individual expression of opinion on the question of Slavery.

So much for the *sectional* objection to the annexation of the Canadas. It is a shabby and shallow one.

Liberty is the common Interest of all sections of this country, so that all sections may reasonably unite in the annexation of territory, where Liberty is the Law. Slavery is repudiated by the North, regarded as an oppressive evil by a majority of the South; it is against natural right, against the principles of the Declaration of Independence, against the spirit of the age, against Christianity. How, then, can all sections unite in the annexation of territory, where Slavery is the Law? The North cannot do it; the South ought not to ask it.

The project of coupling Cuba with Canada, in one scheme of annexation, will be scouted. Leaving out of view the vital difference between the two countries, as it regards Slavery—that element of barbarism, weakness, discord, and peril, in Cuba—look at the differences as it regards race, customs, language, institutions. Already the Canadas are prepared for union with us, being one with us in language, origin, institutions, and interests; while Cuba has a black population, far greater than the white, the majority being slaves, in the most degraded condition, many recently imported from Africa; and the white population belongs to a race different from our own, speaking an alien language, accustomed to despotic institutions, with a standard of morals happily unknown in this country. And yet, the *Republican* is cool enough to speak of the annexation of this island, savage, half savage, and semi-civilized, with its brutalized blacks and its brutal whites, with its volcano of Slavery burning and throbbing in its heart, ready at every moment to pour forth its devastating fires, as if it were equally desirable and proper with the annexation of the rich provinces of Canada, contiguous with our own territory, inhabited by a kindred people, industrious, orderly, productive, and trained to free institutions!

The annexation of the Canadas to this Republic, we regard as a foregone conclusion. They will not be wrested from England by the interposition of our Government. No design of this kind is entertained in any quarter! But, it is simply absurd to suppose that such Provinces can much longer remain in a state of colonial dependence. They will insist upon independence, and the English Government will yet gracefully yield to the demand. Then, when the question shall be, between their existence as independent States, and annexation to this Union, we suppose the prompt decision will be in favor of the latter. To resist such a consummation, would be like fighting against God—it would be absurd and impracticable opposition to that universal aspiration for *Unity*, which characterizes civilized communities, to that Law of Providence under which all inventions and discoveries, all arts and all sciences, seem to be rendered subservient to the great purpose of annihilating time and space, breaking down prejudices and discordant differences, thereby preparing the way for the advent of that day when nations shall be united in one Family, whose Law shall be Justice, whose Life shall be Peace, and the grievances of whose individual members shall be happily settled by the collective wisdom of the whole.

We find the following letter from Gen. Scott in the Philadelphia News:

WEST POINT, *June* 29, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two revenue cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling, than 30,000 custom house *employees* strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on our continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and northeastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive Government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves; and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation; I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

INTERCHANGE OF EDITORIAL COURTESIES IN WASHINGTON.

The contests of Parties, when no great Principle or measure of Public Policy is at issue, are apt to degenerate into mere partisan quarrels, characterized by low sentiments and revolting personalities. Questions involving vital interests or fundamental principles may produce intense, it may be, formidable excitement, but they tend to elevate the thoughts of politicians, and lessen the temptation to indulge in that petty though rancorous partisanship in which men must draw upon their invention for grievances, and can find nothing better to assail than motives.

The Administration organ and its antagonist are precisely in this predicament. We can see no grave question at issue between them. General Taylor has not announced the measures of public policy which he prefers, or the course he will pursue in regard to the Tariff, Sub-Treasury, or the Territories. As he avows no principles, proposes no particular line of policy, the war now raging between him and the Democratic organ in Washington is of the least possible interest to the Public. The most that can be said is, that he has been unable to fulfil the vague pledge of No-Partyism, made while he was a candidate, without a clear understanding of what it meant; and that, in disappointment of expectations raised by the moderate tone of his letters during the canvass, he turns men out of office for opinion's sake. The assault and defence being confined to these points, of comparative unimportance and not admitting of a very various discussion, the natural result is, the introduction of fierce personalities. Politicians of great mental activity must indulge their combative propensities, and, if there be no *principles* to fight about, their weapons will soon be turned upon *persons.*

We could wish it were otherwise. Washington, though not holding, at home, the same relation to the United States, that London does to Great Britain, is nevertheless regarded abroad, to a great extent, as the metropolis of the Republic. Readers in the Old World will naturally expect to find in national journals at the seat of Government, representing the Administration, or the Opposition, a larger proportion of talent, a stricter regard to the proprieties of the Press, more elaborate discussion of Principles, with less of personal or sectional animosity, than in newspapers of a more local character and position. What impressions, then, will they gather from such specimens of editorial intercourse as are furnished in the following extracts:

"The *Union* prates of 'scurrility, insolence, and falsehood'—a journal which has marked out for itself a career of infamy; which has assailed, with venomous malice, the purest and best citizens of the Republic; which stops at no defamation, however indecent, of a soldier who has won the admiration of the civilized world by his brilliant achievements, and the affections of his countrymen by a blameless life. It has denounced the President of the United States, and permitted him to be denounced in its columns, as a 'dolt,' a 'whited sepulchre,' a 'Nero,' a 'cheat,' a 'violater of pledges,' a 'liar;' and even now, whilst the afflicted and the humane, the suffering and those who sympathize in the sufferings of others, throughout the land, are attesting their sense of the public calamity by welcoming the recommendation by their Chief Magistrate of a day of humiliation and prayer, as an earnest of reliance upon and hope in the Divine mercy, its daily issues are blurred by sacrilegious jests and obscene ribaldry, in mockery of the desolation and woe which a mortal pestilence is visiting upon the hearthstones of the people. And it talks of scurrility and insolence, assumes the moral guardianship of the nation, and invokes Heaven to prosper its labors in the cause of virtue. Such a paper can only have been taught to blush by the instruction of the brothel, and received its lessons in ethics from the graduates of a penitentiary."

Washington Republic.

"This delightful and refreshing mixture of mendacity and obscenity is worthy of the special organ of the '*Second Washington.*' We leave it to our readers to form their own estimate of an Administration which countenances and encourages such defenders. They know, as well as we do, that the denunciations against us are unfounded. They know, as well as we do, that the assertions that the daily issues of the *Union* contain 'sacrilegious jests and obscene ribaldry, in mockery of the desolation and woe which a mortal pestilence is visiting upon the hearthstones of the people,' is a simple, naked, and deliberate falsehood. But we have too much respect for ourselves to bandy vulgar epithets with such a print, even though it is the organ of the Second Washington, and rejoices in the recommendation of Truman Smith, the Free Soil Senator from Connecticut. We have no fancy for a contest, when even victory would bring reproach and degradation. Besides, our business is not with the *Republic*, but with its betters—with the President, rather than his minions—with the master, rather than the man. We have seen nothing as yet in the columns of the organ whose intrinsic importance demanded our attention; and but for the relation which it is supposed to bear to the Administration, we certainly should never have wasted our time upon it. Of itself it can do no good—neither can it do any harm. To assail it otherwise than as the organ of others, indicating the views and sentiments of those who hold high office, would be mere wantonness and cruelty—and wanton cruelty even to dumb beasts is a misdemeanor in the eye of the law. The present Administration needs, it seems, services which the self-respect of the *National Intelligencer* will not allow it to perform. Hence the necessity for the *Republic.* The *National Whig* had not the necessary qualifications for the post. Any lingering respect for truth, or any the least regard for common decency, was a disqualification. The *Whig* perished, and we have in its stead the *Republic.* But we fear we have said too much. It is not our intention to give importance to the new organ, and enable it to taint the public morals. We cannot suppose that General Taylor does not perceive that it is bringing his Administration into disrepute, or that he will not be forced, for very shame, to withdraw his countenance from it. Then it will be speedily numbered with the things that were."

Washington Union.

"After it shall have replied to our inquiry, we shall take an opportunity to allude to a few facts in the past history of that journal, [the *Intelligencer*,] which (with an egotism that ever exhibits itself in proportion to the lack of real merit in those who indulge the folly) assumes for itself a sublimation of respectability in its conduct as a public journal, which no other journal, in *its* estimation, can possibly attain; which attempts to palm off upon the public, dullness for dignity, pedantry for learning, wordy fertility for real capacity, and insolence for sarcasm. At present, however, we will only add that we intend, in due time, to strip this journal of foreign instincts and influences of its jackdaw plumage, and show it up in its true colors to the American people."

Washington Union.

Do gentlemen in personal intercourse carry on their discussions in such a style? Let us suppose the editors of these papers debating the subject of their party differences, face to face.

Mr. B. "You prate of scurrility, insolence, and falsehood—*you*, Mr. R., who have marked out for yourself a career of infamy—who stop at no defamation, however indecent—whose daily life is blurred by sacrilegious jests and obscene ribaldry! Why, sir, you can only have been taught to blush by the instructions of the brothel, and received your lessons in ethics from the graduates of a penitentiary."

Mr. R. "Ah—this delightful and refreshing mixture of mendacity and obscenity is worthy of the special organ of the Second Washington. Sir, your charge is a simple, naked, deliberate falsehood."

Must such vituperation, which would not be tolerated in the private intercourse of gentlemen, be deemed piquant invective in newspaper controversies! No man, who cherishes a proper self-respect, who understands the responsibilities of a public journalist and the proprieties of the Press, will ever sink the gentleman in the editor. If he feel himself bound to observe the rules of good breeding in controversy face to face with an opponent, in private company, much stronger will he deem the obligation, when conducting a controversy publicly, where many thousands are looking on, and where his misconduct may impair his influence, degrade the character of the Press, injure the cause he advocates, and debauch the public taste.

DEATH OF MRS. MADISON.

It is with saddened hearts that we announce to our readers the decease of Mrs. Madison, widow of James Madison, ex-President of the United States. She died at her residence in this city, on Thursday night last, the 12th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, aged about eighty-two years.

Intelligencer of July 14.

Mrs. Madison has resided during the last thirty years alternately in Washington, Philadelphia, and Virginia. Her funeral took place last Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock; the President and Cabinet, Members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, Officers of the Army and Navy, the Mayor and Corporation, &c., &c., being in attendance.

THOMAS EARLE, ESQ.

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished man, one of the most honest specimens of humanity our State has ever known. His life was occupied in schemes of humanity and philanthropy; originally a merchant, he subsequently studied law. He was a most prominent advocate of State reform, and has been called the father of the amended Constitution. He was a member of the Convention which remodelled it. He at one time edited the *Mechanics' Free Press*, and we think, during the absence of Joseph C. Neal in Europe, he superintended the editorials of the *Pennsylvanian.* Society has lost a valuable member in his death, which has been preceded by a long sickness and physical debility.

Philadelphia Sun.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The reader will find on the fourth page of the *Era* Mr. Clay's account of his rencounter at Foxtown, and, following it, a statement by Mr. Runyon, which the author asked us to publish as a matter of justice.

Having spoken in terms of strong commendation of Mr. Clay, when we believed him dead, and expressed our belief that it would be found that he was acting strictly on the defensive, it is with unfeigned regret that we are now constrained, in view of his own statement, to use the language of censure.

The narrative of Mr. Clay has the merit of frankness. He does not seem even to be tempted to keep back the truth. He candidly states his offensive words to Runyon; attempts no concealment of the fact that he deliberately armed himself with a long knife, in apprehension of violence; avows that he cut open the bowels of the unfortunate Turner, while he was prostrate, and the crowd retreating. We do not think his words to Runyon justified by the provocation. Runyon was rude, but his language conveyed no insult. Nor can we justify Mr. Clay in deliberately preparing himself for the work of death. The customs of the State palliate the act, but Christianity, nay, ordinary civilization condemn it. And the fatal blow he gave to Turner after he had already struck him, and when the unfortunate man was prostrated, can find some mitigation only in the excess of passion to which such a man as Clay must have been wrought, by the violence he had suffered, and which disqualified him for the time for taking a truthful view of his own position, or the extent to which the law of self defence would justify his action.

We have no doubt that Mr. Clay, at this moment, mourns over the act that sent his antagonist into another world. For his frankness we respect him; for his devotion to Freedom we honor him; for his sufferings we pity him; but for his conformity to a "bloody code," and his indulgence of passion to an unwarranted extreme, we must censure him.

But, while every man should be held accountable for his own acts under a barbarous code which justifies men in carrying with them, among their fellow-citizens, in time of peace, during the discussion of questions of public interest, *deadly weapons*, let us not forget that the community that sanctions such a code is far more criminal. What right has any State to call itself *civilized*, whose citizens go armed, in their daily walks, as if among savages, ready at every fancied insult, or apprehended assault, to butcher each other? It is a horrible custom. It transforms the State into a camp, armed, not against a foreign foe, but against itself, whose perpetual condition is that of civil war. The fact that a man carries the tools of death about him, encourages and provokes the trade of Death. It tempts him to haughtiness, defiance, rude assertion, menace. He is apt to rely more upon brute force, than mental power; and the qualities he displays will provoke their counterparts in his opponents. Collision becomes unavoidable, and bloodshed, mutilation, butchery are the natural consequences.

While the State exists, while government is established, while the laws are professedly in force, it should be the pride of a citizen to place himself under their protection. It is a tribute he owes to the Commonwealth; by paying it, he strengthens its foundations, and promotes the cause of order and true liberty. It should be his boast, that he could raise no hand against the life of a fellow-citizen. Unarmed, he should be able to stand unawed before any assemblage of the people, trusting to their magnanimity to secure him a fair hearing. Self-reliance, self-control, and calm confidence in the good sense of the people, are better safeguards of the reformer, than all the bowie-knives and revolvers he could conceal on his person. Mr. Clay has shown himself a hero in many things. He has spoken the truth bravely against slavery; he has publicly abjured the practice of duelling; let him henceforth *disarm himself, in all civil contests, of all weapons of offence and defence*, and he may be the hero of a moral revolution in Kentucky, second only to that of Emancipation.

LETTERS FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

No. 1.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., *July* 5, 1849.

DEAR DR. BAILEY: I received your note last night, and *resolved* to write to you this morning But, after breakfast, happening to stroll into my little flower-patch, I was struck by the cool, impudent, well-to-do look of the weeds, which, *malgré* all my care, are fast putting down my poor, little, faint-hearted annuals. The practical *free-soilers*—the invaders—the squatters! My blood was up at once, and I was down upon them, urging a war of utter extermination.

When my work was done, my victory complete, and the narrow alleys strewn and piled up with heaps of the slain, the sun was high, and I, wearied and heated, felt particularly indisposed to further exertion of any kind. The impulse for writing had evaporated with the dew. So you will not expect much of spontaneity or animation in what I write, not perhaps because I *must*, but because I *will*.

"How did you spend the Fourth?" will be this year a question rather difficult for me to answer. I believe I sewed very diligently all the morning; in the afternoon lounged about, and read Lamartine; and in the evening took a stroll through our beautiful village.

And this was the extent of my glorification. As far as patriotism and amusement were concerned, it might have been any other day, for me. But others, even in our quiet place, were not so ready to waive their peculiar, republican privileges. Men of leisure, lads of spirit, and multitudinous little boys, made the day unendurable and the "night hideous," by the incessant discharge of various sharp-toned swivels, (great *bores*, though of small caliber)—by patriotism popping off in fire-crackers, and blazing in Roman candles—by the glad tidings of Independence sung and shouted along the streets, and *reeled* off like a sailor's yarn on the village-green.

But the day had some pleasanter features. A large division of the Sons of Temperance, accompanied by gaily dressed women and children, came down from Pittsburg, to pic-nic near our place. They seemed to have much genuine enjoyment, and to deserve it.

I suppose you had "great doings" at the Capital, on this "Sabbath of the Free." With the cannon's brazen mouth, calling on the drowsy night to rejoice, and proclaiming liberty throughout the day—the waving of innumerable banners—the flash and glitter and clang of arms—the nodding of plumes—the prancing of steeds—the DINNERS! the songs, the toasts, the pleasant clink of glasses—the odes, the orations—all the glorification and jollification, the roar and uproar of patriotism broke loose, with its

"Riddle raddle, fiddle faddle, bang, bang, bang!"

I have noticed that foreigners often seem to enjoy this holyday even more than the native Americans, and to feel more of its pride and exultation. A friend of ours requested an Irish lad in his employ to finish a certain piece of work. The boy demurred—the gentleman insisted. "No, sir," said the young Republican, "I don't *intind* to lift a hoe the day; I'm in a free country, and *I'm able to support it*."

Apropos of this rich feeling of independence: I was lately amused with a reply made by a colored woman, who formerly was a slave, but is now living with a neighbor of ours, to the presiding genius of our kitchen department, an Irish girl. Said the latter, "Here 's a cloak belongs to your master—will ye take it wi' ye?" "My *Master!*" exclaimed the other, with an independent toss of the head, "I haint got no Master—'cept one, and he's above, *just at present*."

But how I *am* running on!

I mentioned having been reading Lamartine. I have finished "Raphael," and am almost through the "Memories." Need I say that I am enchanted with both. The "Raphael" is a pure love-poem—the inner form of prose, indeed, but a poem in essence. Some think its story an exaggeration, if not an utter impossibility. I do not so esteem it. It is the ideal of a pure, unselfish love, with the depth and eternity of a great passion, without sensuality and without satiety. Its glow and strength and glory are not borrowed from poetry, but are of its own nature, where it existed in all its intensity and infinity in the spirit of genius. Every true poet possesses a realm of perpetual summer, of more than tropical bloom and luxuriance, in his own being—an Italy of the soul; and this is only thrown open to us, truthfully revealed and shown forth, in Raphael.

But this work impresses the sensibilities and captivates the imagination—the "Memories" come home to the heart. We there love, we enjoy, we feel intensely the artless ways, the innocent pleasures, the touching trials of childhood—we are carried back to the fresh, glowing season—we live in it again, with all its tenderness and truth, its laughter and tears, its harmony with nature, and its nearness to God.

It is curious to remark how Lamartine has made this entire work little more than a grand memorial, an immortalization, an apotheosis of his adored mother.

And to me it seems that it is this sentiment of filial piety, this first, purest, holiest flower of the heart, yet fresh with its morning dew, yet sweet with its early fragrance, yet unwithered by the noon-tide blaze of fame, and unblighted by the cares of the world or the frosts of time—which, more than his genius or his patriotism, constitutes the peculiar beauty and glory of Lamartine's character.

To the benign influence of his mother, and to his having breathed such an atmosphere of tenderness in his childhood, we may ascribe not only the piety of this noble poet, but the strong infusion of the *woman* observable in his nature. But it is of the high-souled, the heroic, the Christian woman—one not wrapt in visions, and revelations, and ecstasies—walking on clouds and gazing longingly toward heaven—but one whose heaven is within and around her—looking from her eyes, breathing from her lips, eloquent in her life, and triumphant in her faith.

Again, I say, how *beautiful* is Lamartine's love for his mother! More beautiful even in its heart-warmth, its tender, impassioned worship, than that deep love which prevailed with the stern Roman, against the hot sense of wrong, and "allayed his rages and revenges," when the noble Volumnia prayed.

How strikingly and complete is the contrast between Lamartine and Byron, and how much of this difference may have been owing to early domestic influences.

"*Heaven* lies about us in our infancy," the one might say; the other would probably have substituted quite another word for the "heaven." Byron, almost from the first, was shut out from the love and holiness of the divine life which is the native home of the spirit; but Lamartine was ever drawn toward it, bound to it as with golden chains, by the gentle piety and angelic tenderness of that pure, maternal heart. Her faith has been the anchor of his soul—her memory is as a shape of hope and peace, which ever sits smiling at the helm of his life-barque; but Byron floated forth alone, on a wild, unfriendly sea, with no "sweet spirit" to cheer and console, and no hand to save, when the storm came down, and the deep waters passed over him.

Byron's mother!—what arms were hers to receive the mortal incarnation of that beautiful and terrible genius—what a bosom was hers to pillow that head, moulded like a Grecian god's, but destined to be crowned with a grander immortality—what a spirit to guide that passion-freighted heart, that will of iron and that soul of fire! What wonder that the sunlight of love shone but faintly and at intervals on that troubled life. The morning was darkened, the hot noon soon overcast, and the night closed in early, with gloom and tempest.

The flippant and ungenerous manner in which Byron spoke of Lamartine, in one of his conversations with Lady Blessington, I have always thought a reproach to his memory and his heart. The ode to himself, on which he vents his spleen in small criticisms, is a noble poem, which he must have felt and profited by, had he not been clad in the triple mail of pride, egotism, and defiant misanthropy.

Apropos of egotism, it is objected to Lamartine that he is marked by this fault. It is true that his just and liberal estimation of his own fine points of person and character, is often shown with a good deal of *naïveté*. But in this he is more than equalled by the sublime Madame Roland, who dwelt on her own mental gifts and personal beauties with a generous enthusiasm really charming. I think this a peculiarity of French genius—Madame de Staël is another example.

Lately, in traveling, I remarked a lady reading "Raphael," and seemingly with deep interest. But on finishing it, she took up, and read with as much apparent satisfaction, a miserable Mexican war story, with diabolical wood cuts, and some such title as "The Knight of the White Feather," or "The Hero of the Bloody Jack Knife." She evidently read for the sake of the story, alone. But some people seem to have a sort of love for the beautiful, existing with propensities for the commonplace and the low; as cattle devour roses and cabbages with the same coarse relish.

I am expecting to set out for the seashore, in a few days. I shall leave my beloved home with great reluctance, this season The near approaches of "the pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday," will fill my mind with painful anxieties for the dear ones here. But I will endeavor to keep my heart at rest, trusting them to His loving care "Who doeth all things well."

Yours, very truly,
GRACE GREENWOOD.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1849.

The terrible heat of the past week has produced a general stagnation in the social and intellectual world. With the thermometer above 90° for two or three days in succession, and during that time only the slightest apology for a breeze, most persons have found it enough to try to breathe, without any ulterior purposes or aspirations whatever. The streets have glowed through the day like the deserts of Arabia, and, compared with the usual busy life with which they are filled, have been almost as solitary. Everybody that can leave the city, has either gone on one of the usual tours for health and pleasuring, or contrives to escape at night by some of the numerous conveyances, where he can get a glimpse of the green earth, and suck in a few mouthfuls of country air as a protection against the fevers of Broadway or Wall street, which he must contend with the next day. During this paroxysm of the weather, the night has been almost as intolerable as the day. The only change would seem to be from the heat of a furnace to that of a vapor-bath; and early in the morning, one would awake with a fresh sense of suffocation, rather than of refreshment.

On Saturday evening, there were decided symptoms of abatement. The wind blew strong from the northwest, a few rain-drops fell stragglingly on the burning earth, and all the signs appeared which in common seasons indicate the approach of a violent thunder storm. This, however, was too great a boon to be enjoyed. The clouds passed over with no lightning, but the temperature was greatly diminished, the atmosphere recovered its elasticity, if not its electricity, and the night proved a perfect God-send to those who, like honest Sancho, consider sleep as one of the most blessed of human inventions. Yesterday was a Sabbath of joy and great gladness to those who felt the exhilarating effects of the purified atmosphere on their exhausted frames. The bells sent forth a more cheerful note of invitation, and the multitudes who went to the house of God in company, trod with a lighter step, and offered a heartier praise. They could not but feel grateful for the transition from a temperature in many places of 100° to weather of the pure, bracing qualities, that reminded you of the serene days of early October, and which sent new vigor and happiness to the frame with every pulsation.

The extraordinary heat of the past week was attended with the usual accidents. Horses dropped dead in the harness, and men expired suddenly from drinking cold water, or from the stroke of the sun. Several cases occurred in which persons were attacked with Cholera in the streets, and died before relief could be obtained. I have no doubt that in all these instances the victims had been previously ill, and venturing to expose themselves imprudently to the scorching sun, found it more than they could bear, and a fatal attack of the epidemic was the result. Nor have I heard of a case of Cholera, which terminated in death, where there had not been some gross impropriety in diet, careless exposure, or neglect of symptoms in the commencement of the disease.

In spite of the vigorous efforts of our municipal authorities in cleansing the streets and thoroughfares, and in removing the acknowledged causes of disease, the city still abounds in poisonous and deadly influences, which increase the malignity of the contagion, and invite its approach. In some portions of the city, contiguous to a crowded population, there are slaughter houses, bone mills, starch factories, piggeries, standing pools of water which have become green with feculence, and other abominations, that cannot fail to fill the atmosphere with the seeds of pestilence and death. The mortality in such localities has been very great, and the inhabitants are so justly indignant at the neglect of the authorities to remove the nuisances, that unless speedy measures are taken for their abatement, they will be tempted to put an end to the grievance in a summary manner.

The innumerable hucksters' stalls at the corners of the streets no doubt tend to aggravate the epidemic. Here you find oysters, clams, cucumbers, pine-apples cut up in fragrant slices, bananas, cherries, and stale oranges, and for a few pennies a man may buy sufficient fermenting, trashy fruit, to kill him in a few hours, without benefit of clergy. A man parched and thirsty with toiling in the hot sun is tempted by their sight, but if he runs the risk of eating them, he is apt to find to his cost, that "there is death in the pot."

The piers and wharves are crowded every day with fresh swarms of immigrants, that often can find no accommodation for a night, and remain with their scanty goods and chattels in the open air, till they take up their line of march for the all-absorbing West. Among these, the cholera makes the most fearful havoc, and must continue to do so, while the tide of immigration sets so strongly on our shores.

One effect of cholera is the floods of medical literature with which we are actually deluged. As among the converts of the primitive church, every one had his psalm, his interpretation, or his doctrine, and the result was universal confusion, so now every doctor has his pill, his poultice, or his theory, and, while they are gravely shaking their learned heads, the patient passes beyond their reach in the fatal collapse. It is pretty certain that they know of no remedy after the disease has advanced into the worst stages, unless we except the Homeopaths, who profess to cure a very large per centage of all cases. But, whether their success is owing to what they do, or to what they do not do, is still a mooted question. At all events, I have heard of more severe cases being cured without any medical treatment at all, than under the charge of the so-called regulars in the profession. Dr. Bird's sulphur prescription has been tried, as I understand, in our hospitals, without effect; and it seems there is a suspicion that the invention itself is a deliberate humbug. I can scarcely give credence to this; for it would be an outrageous atrocity, without an adequate motive, and with a tolerable certainty of detection. The man who would palm off a remedy on the community, under such circumstances, which he knew to be without value, might, even in view of the largest charity, be deemed fit for the place where sulphur is said to be less in use as a medicine than as a combustible.

Father Mathew is at last happily released from the clutches of the lionizers, and has gone to work with a will in the administration of the pledge. He commenced soon after his reception in Brooklyn, and has met with more than the anticipated success. He certainly seems admirably fitted for the holy mission which he has undertaken. He makes no attempt to play the orator. His voice is clear and impressive, but not usually above the medium tone, and never vociferous. His manner is that of an affectionate father, warning and counselling his children. You are impressed with a conviction of his good faith, his freedom from selfish ends, of his religious sense of the importance of his work. His influence over the Irish is immense. So much simplicity, so much energy, and so much modesty, combined, may give a wholesome example to us all, who are apt to imagine that social improvement, like a railroad car, does not make progress, unless there is a dense cloud of smoke, a glorious display of sparks, and a great whizzing and roaring of steam, and rattling of wheels. On the first day of his labors at Brooklyn, he gave the pledge to nearly a thousand persons. The basement of the church was crowded with apparently the whole Catholic population. They pressed around him with the hearty Irish enthusiasm, reminding one of the scenes of excitement at Limerick and Waterford in 1840. I am told on good authority that probably not less than five thousand will take the pledge from him in Brooklyn.

The most noticeable library work that has appeared recently is Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," republished from the London edition by Wiley. Under this quaint and perhaps affected title, the author discusses the grand spiritual principles which are at the foundation of the beauty and excellence of every artistic production. He displays the same brilliant and deep-toned eloquence, the same earnestness and solemnity of conviction, and the same love of paradox, which characterized his former work, "Modern Painters," but in this the tone is a good deal softened down, there is less of presumption and apparent arrogance, his manner is more composed and self-possessed, but you will find an equal boldness and originality of thought, a singular profusion of strong and often exquisite imagery, and you rise from the perusal with the sense of invigoration that is one of the best tests of the presence of true genius. Ruskin is a man of a profound religious nature; he is never satisfied with the temporal and finite, but rises always to the sphere of the Eternal and Infinite. He loves to expatiate in the regions of ideal truth and beauty, and to apply the principles thus attained to the productions of creative Art. He belongs to the school of High-Church Episcopacy, which borders so closely on Romanism, that it would seem they are divided by nothing but shadows; and the writers of this school often surprise us by their profoundness of speculation, earnest sincerity of manner, and exquisite beauty of expression, however slight our sympathy with their religious peculiarities.

I cannot give this praise, however, to a work which is just now a good deal talked about in certain circles, called "Lady Alice, or the New Una," which is said to be written by a young Puseyite clergyman of this vicinity. It dazzles you throughout with glittering descriptions of mahogany, tapestry, brocade, church chalices, and female beauty, wending their gaudy march through the mazes of a complicated and feeble narrative, which is no less objectionable on account of its moral tone, its perpetual violations of delicacy and good taste, than its awkwardness and insipidity as a work of literary art. C. N. E.

NEW PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The *Cincinnati Globe* makes some remarks on Mr. Foote's recent letter to Col. Benton, which deserve consideration. It certainly was a strange spectacle—the Secretary of State of the new Administration taking a prominent leader of the Opposition into his confidence, and through him bringing Executive influence to bear on the Senate!

"In the course of some remarks on Mr. Benton's action in relation to the Protocol last winter and spring, Mr. Foote makes a disclosure of his own relation to General Taylor's Administration which should arrest attention. He says:

"'The new Administration of General Taylor, after a thorough scrutiny of all the facts, *with true American feeling*, (*I am not afraid to do them justice*,) refused to sustain Mr. Benton in his protocol movement, and nobly resolved to maintain and vindicate the course and policy, in reference to this grave matter, adopted and prosecuted by the Administration of Mr. Polk; *Mr. Clayton formally sending for me*, (this much I can say without violating Senatorial secrecy,) and *authorizing me to declare for the new Administration* their determination in this respect, and *actually handing me a resolution, drawn up under his direction, assertive of the validity of the treaty*. Of what may have occurred on the subject afterwards, when in secret session, (if, indeed, anything did occur,) it is not my privilege to speak.'

"This is, certainly, extraordinary. Of Mr. Benton's protocol movement nothing definite can be known, as it took place, if at all, in secret session. But we may infer from Mr. Foote's statement that it was not agreeable to those who approved Mr. Polk's course in Mexican affairs. Under these circumstances, Mr. Clayton *formally sends* for Mr. Foote; makes *him* the organ of Executive communication with the Senate, and actually hands him a resolution, drawn up under the Secretary's direction, to be offered in that body, sustaining the position of the Polk Administration as to Mexico. This is curious enough. We should like to know 'what occurred on the subject afterwards, in secret session;' but of this Mr. Foote tells us 'it is not his privilege to speak.' We should be glad to learn how Mr. Webster, and Mr. Corwin, and Mr. Seward, looked, when Mr. Senator Foote appeared in the Senate Chamber as the representative of the 'new Administration,' and bearing Mr. Secretary Clayton's resolution. Here was interference with Congress with a vengeance, and through a most remarkable medium. We should like to have the Intelligencer's views about it.

"Mr. Foote concedes that the Wilmot Proviso will pass Congress at the next session. We are glad to hear it. We have had great hopes of this ever since the great vote of 1848 for Free Soil. To be assured of it by Mr. Foote is an unexpected pleasure. He says, 'It now appears manifest that the Wilmot Proviso will pass both Housse of Congress, *and if he who saved his country's honor upon the fields of Buena Vista shall be found unwilling to rescue it again in the dread hour which is fast approaching*, God only knows what horrid scenes we are to witness.' Here is a pretty strong intimation of the reliance of Mr. Foote and his friends upon the Veto of Gen. Taylor. His relations to the new Administration may perhaps have enabled him to ascertain more of Gen. Taylor's intentions on this subject, than others not so confidentially consulted. We shall not be surprised if, next winter, in the new organization of Parties which is rapidly approaching, Mr. Foote, Mr. Calhoun, and their likes, shall arrange themselves on the side of the Administration.

"Stranger events have occurred and will occur. Let thinking men note and reflect."

We have little doubt, judging from the no-party professions of Gen. Taylor, the non-committalism of his Inaugural Address, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Hannegan, nominated at the instance of Whig Senators, from this confidential interview between Mr. Foote and the Administration, from the project broached by Mr. Clayton himself, before his appointment to his present position, of a new Organization to be styled the Taylor Republican Party—a project advocated by the *North American*, understood to be in close sympathy with him—that it was the intention of General Taylor, and at least a portion of his Cabinet, at first, to steer clear of proscription, to conciliate the Democrats, and muster in their support as many leading men of both the old parties as they could. But the losses sustained in the State elections by the Administration, the fierceness with which it was assailed in advance of any announcement of its principles or measures, and the importunity of the Whigs, constraining the President to decided manifestations of devotion to the Whig party, have probably modified the purpose originally cherished. We can tell better next winter.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM TRUMAN SMITH.

Truman Smith seems to have taken General Taylor and the Whig party under his special guardianship. He is the agent at large for their papers, the director-general of elections, the privy counsellor in relation to appointments. General Taylor is under great obligations to him for the certificates of good character he receives from him. The most remarkable missile we have yet noticed from his pen, is a letter that appears in the *Sentinel*, published at Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana. The editor says, copies of it have been secretly circulated throughout the 4th district, (represented in the last Congress by Caleb Smith.) It is needless to copy more than the closing portion of the letter, as that will show by what means he aims to buy support for the Administration:

"*I have understood that some dissatisfaction has been felt in your State by reason of the impression, more or less prevalent, that the new Administration has not done justice to Indiana. I beg to assure you if there is any foundation for such an idea, it is not my fault.* I was anxious that Indiana should, under the auspices of General Taylor, take a lead in administering our Government; or, in other words, that a distinguished citizen of your State should have a seat in his Cabinet; and at one time supposed I had secured the object, but other counsels prevailed. *I am confident that Indiana will yet receive a proper and just consideration at the hands of General Taylor.* He is truly a just man, and I verily believe means to be impartial as between the different States of the Union.

"The country is so large, and the States so numerous, it is quite difficult at the very outset of an Administration to make satisfactory arrangements for all; besides, it should be recollected that the number of offices and amount of patronage has not increased in proportion to the number of States and of the people. But the Whigs of Indiana must endeavor to strengthen the hands of their friends here by giving us satisfactory results at the Congressional elections. *My position would be somewhat embarrassing in urging a favorable consideration of your claims, if your State shall return a delegation mainly hostile to the new Administration.* If the Whigs of Indiana shall act in their usual lofty and patriotic spirit, I am confident the result of the elections will be alike creditable to the State and auspicious to the whole country.

"With sentiments of high respect, believe me to be truly and faithfully your friend,

"TRUMAN SMITH.

"*Washington City, June* 21, 1849."

How modest, how magnanimous, how lofty in sentiment, how respectful to the people of Indiana! "It is not *my* fault, good people, that you did not get more of the spoils—*I* did all *I* could do—so remember me hereafter, when I come before the country as a candidate for high office. But, do not despair—I know that the patriotism that works for no pay, is rare. You, Hoosiers, cannot be expected to pull well, unless fed well. True, I have not been able to do much for you yet, but only behave prettily, and send four Taylor men to Congress, and then you shall see sights. If you fail from lukewarmness, how can I with any face urge your claims to official patronage? Don't you see that my position would be somewhat embarrassing in urging a favorable consideration of your claims?"

Truman Smith is eminent in the *bathos* of politics.

But we call particular attention to this Letter. Its writer claims great influence with the Administration, assumes that he is in its confidence—and then, with an audacity which we trust will be properly appreciated by Western men, offers them a *bribe*, if they will send men to Congress to support the Executive. "Give us tools, and we will give you offices," is the proposition! If the Administration authorizes this course on the part of one who evidently assumes to be its confidential agent, it is as corrupt as its worst enemies could wish to make it appear. If it do not, a regard for its own honor should constrain it to shake off an irresponsible demagogue, who knows no better way of supporting an Administration than by the bribery of electors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Leonard Scott & Co. New York.

It opens with Part III of the Caxtons. Then follows a spirited article on the *Romance of Russian History*, condensing some of the results of an elaborate French history of the political conspiracies and executions in Russia. It will help us to appreciate the peculiar fitness of the Russian Throne for the headship of the Christian world. *Letters to Rev. Charles Fustian* contains much keen satire on the insidious movements of Puseyism. An article on the Civil Revolution in the Canadas deals pretty severely with the policy of the Home Government, and attributes much of the revolutionary spirit in those provinces to Yankee influence, especially as exerted by Methodist preachers belonging to conferences in the States. There are two other articles of great interest on Austria and Hungary, and on Feudalism in the Nineteenth Century. The number closes with the 1st chapter of "Dies Boreales or Christopher under Canvass"—containing all sorts of fine writing.

For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

The *Examiner* contains an agreeable variety of articles on topics of present as well as of enduring interest. Layard's Book on Nineveh is pleasantly and discriminatingly reviewed. There is a liberal and an instructive article on Religious Parties and Movements in France. The course of the Legislature of Massachusetts in refusing an act of incorporation to the College of the Holy Cross is examined in a candid spirit, but, while the reviewer frankly expresses his repugnance to the peculiar features of Catholicism, and deprecates its growth in New England, he takes ground against the Legislature, and shows good reasons, we incline to think, for his position. In a brief article on California, the law of progress is recognised, the evil and good of territorial extension and of emigration, are fairly weighed, and the preponderance of good is asserted. The other articles—on the *Narratives of Fugitive Slaves*, *The Nemesis of Faith*, *The Earth and Man*, *The Nature and Importance of Theology*, *&c.*—we have not had time to read.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. New York: Freeman Hunt.

The first number of the twenty-first volume contains a portrait of the editor, which will no doubt be welcomed by his numerous readers. Few periodicals are so instructive to merchants, politicians, and general readers, as this long-established monthly. In the present number, we find an article of great value translated from the *Diario de la Marina* on the *Commerce and Resources of Cuba*; and another, of peculiar interest at this time, on the Railroad to the Pacific, by ex-Senator Niles, who, after a survey of all the schemes proposed, inclines to the adoption of that proposed by Whitney. Beside these, there are the following papers—

Notes on the Commerce of the Black Sea.

Commercial Legislation in New York in 1844.

Mercantile Biography.

Commercial Cities and Towns of the United States.

Law of Debtor and Creditor in Missouri.

Restraints of Trade, &c.

Navigation of the Confluents of the Rio de la Plata.

Then follow the usual valuable statistical tables, commercial review, &c.

We take pleasure in commending such a work to our readers.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE—Our friend W. H. CHANNING has commenced a new paper in New York city, with this title. It takes the place of the Harbinger and the Univercœlum, and will seek "as its end, the Peaceful Transformation of human societies from isolated to associated interests, from competitive to coöperative industry, from disunity to unity. Amidst Revolution and Reaction it advocates Reorganization. It desires to reconcile conflicting classes, and to harmonize man's various tendencies by an orderly arrangement of all relations in the Family, the Township, the Nation, the World. Thus would it aid to introduce the Era of Confederated Communities, which in spirit, truth, and deed, shall be the Kingdom of God and his Righteousness, a Heaven upon Earth."

The paper will be published once a week, by Fowlers and Wells, at $2 a year, invariably in advance.

We welcome Mr. Channing to the editorial corps. With his large views, refined tastes, and rich intellectual endowments, he cannot fail to make a journal eminently instructive.

"NOTICE.

"Was committed to the jail of Washington county, D. C., on the 10th of May, 1849, as a runaway, a negro man calling himself Edward Brooks. He is of a dark color, with whiskers under his chin, about thirty years old, five feet six and a half inches high, has a scar on the side of the forefinger of his left hand; had on when committed a dark cloth frock coat, black bombasin vest, striped cassinet pantaloons, and a fur cap. He says he is free, and was born in this city. He says he has been absent from this city fifteen or sixteen years, and that before he left here he was known to Samuel Redfern, James Eslin, and Richard Butt; and in Richmond, Virginia, by James Evans, Esq., and Mr. D. W. Carter, clerk in the Bank of Virginia, and has a pass purporting to be from him, stating that he is free, and has lost his papers.

"The owner or owners, if any, of the above-described negro man are hereby requested to come forward, prove him, and take him away.

"THOMAS A. HAWKE, for
"R. WALLACE, *Marshal D. C.*"

The foregoing appears as an advertisement in the *Intelligencer*. It shows how some things are done in the capital city of our model Republic. A man, claiming to be free, to whom no person has set up a claim of ownership, is committed as a slave to a jail, built and supported with the moneys of the People of the United States. Nay—the presumption is strong, even in this District, where color is absurdly regarded as *prima facie* evidence of slavery, that he is free. He refers to citizens of this place, as witnesses in his favor, and produces a pass from the cashier of the Bank of Virginia, stating that he is free, and has lost his papers. Who, then, has thrown him into jail? On what ground can his detention be justified? Why did not the marshal take the trouble to ascertain from those citizens of Washington, whether his account of himself were correct, or from Mr. Carter, of Virginia, whether the paper purporting to be written by him was genuine, before advertising him as a slave, and virtually inviting a fraudulent claimant?

Meantime, we call upon the good People of the United States to note what deeds are done by officers holding their commissions from the Government they have instituted.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday, with London and Liverpool dates to the 30th ultimo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, the removal of the Jewish Disabilities bill has been rejected in the upper House by a majority of 25, the Ministers not venturing to call for the proxies.

Baron Rothschild, having been rejected, has already accepted the Chiltern hundreds, and made an appeal to the electors. His success is considered certain.

The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill, to render valid marriages with the sisters of deceased wives.

The affirmation bill, which recently passed the House of Commons, has been rejected by the Lords by a large majority.

DUBLIN, JUNE 28.—Up to last night, no instructions had been received by the prison authorities with respect to the movements of the State prisoners, and from the answer of the Home Secretary to the question put by Sir Lucius O'Brien in the House of Commons on Tuesday, it is presumed that some further delay will take place before the prisoners are removed from Dublin.

FRANCE.

In the course of the debate in the National Assembly on Foreign Affairs, Ministers declared that there was no danger of war. M. de Tocqueville said that, having carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new Holy Alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech, De Tocqueville talked of the frankness of the Russian Government—an expression that was received with shouts of derisive laughter.

During the debate, General Cavaignac made a most important speech, which may be considered the *resume* of the principles of that section of the Republican party which, while it desires peace, is prepared for war; which, while it supports order, insists on progress. He said:

"I fully agree with the honorable gentleman who has said that a great country like France should not remain in a state of insulation. It was necessary that we should get out of that position. It was essential that we should form an alliance with some Government; but the question was, *what* Government should we select? To whom should we address ourselves? To Russia? To Austria? Those two Powers were engaged in struggles. We then made overtures to a great Power, to England; and, in doing so, I think we acted in conformity with the wishes of the Constituent Assembly. It has been said that the English Government only accepted our alliance in order to be able the better to watch us. Certainly England would not become our ally had it not been her interest so to do; but that interest is reciprocal; and, if England has an interest in watching France, France has an equal one in watching her. That reciprocal surveillance is the basis of all alliances between Governments. In reply to our application, England accepted our offers of alliance, as she did, doubtless from a wish to preserve peace. I think that the explanation I have given will be a sufficient reply to the reproach made against us of giving rise to a new coalition. [Hear, hear.]

"The gallant General then stated that he had his part in the responsibilities attached to the order of the day voted a month since by the Constituent Assembly, and explained that in his opinion the danger was in the reconstruction of the Northern Powers, and in the annihilation of French influence. It is against that two-fold eventuality (continued the honorable gentleman) that I wish to guard the Government. I did not wish for war, and if I am a partisan of peace, of honorable peace, it is because I am convinced that even if all the States of Europe were in insurrection against their Governments, they would rather have returned to their former allegiance than submit to us. [Considerable movement.] I may be mistaken; but you have just seen the repugnance evinced by Italy to accept our intervention. You have also witnessed the diplomatic repugnance of Sardinia. I repeat, that the nations would have again thrown themselves into the arms of their Governments at the first signal of war, and would thus have arrested for fifty years the movement of civilization. In 1792, in 1830, and in 1848, various nations were in a state of agitation. Why not leave that movement to develop itself? Believe me, there is in the future a more honest and solid guaranty than in all the efforts that could be made. [Agitation.] I do not think that war would have been declared against us, but I think that when the Northern Powers have attained the object which they have in view, the difficulties, not of war, but of peace, will commence for us, which will be shown, not by insult or provocation, but by coldness and isolation. That is, in my opinion, the source from whence danger is to be apprehended, and it is against that danger that I thought it proper to warn the country. By saying this I do not mean to assert that I believe in war. Are there no means left for treating between State and State on those questions which divide them? If there are, let them be adopted: demand guaranties, and seek alliances, and when you have them, bring them here. Have you alliances? If you have, say so. I do not ask you to give me a reply to-day, for it is not for me to show myself so pressing towards Government; but what I wish is that the Ministry should be warned, and that it should seek for serious guaranties and for alliances. If these cannot be found, then will commence another order of ideas, and it will be necessary to take counsel thereon. This is the salutary advice which I am desirous to give to the Government."

The new law against clubs has been already put in force.

On Monday the Ministry introduced into the Legislative Assembly a bill for regulating the Press. Odilon Barrot stated that it was intended merely as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the Press until the organic law on the subject should be passed.

The new law is nearly the same as the law of Louie Philippe, and powers are given for the temporary suppression of every journal attacking the Constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons, in consequence of the attempted insurrection, amounted to more than 200.

The bickerings which have been carried on between the President and the Ministry are rapidly approaching an issue, which it is supposed will lead to the retirement of some of the leading members of the Cabinet. The principal cause of discord is the anomalous fratricidal policy in Italy.

Ledru Rollin, the leader of the Mountain, is residing in London, where he arrived after his flight through France in the disguise of a livery servant.

ROME.

Two squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome on the 22d ultimo. The attack upon the walls was commenced on the 19th. The loss in killed and wounded of the French was only two captains and some thirty men; the loss of the Romans is not known. General Oudinot pronounces these operations glorious for the French arms, and was confident of being able to take the city.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The great battle in Hungary, reported by the last arrival to have taken place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ultimo, turns out to be apocryphal. At a subsequent date, however, there was severe fighting, without any decisive result, the victory being claimed by or on behalf of both sides. The following are the latest accounts:

Vienna papers and letters of the 24th instant state that the details of the last battles on the banks of the Waag had not yet reached Vienna, though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Waag. On the morning of the 20th instant they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the mean time, General Gorgey had come up with reinforcements, and the Imperialist leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive, until, upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements, a fierce battle ensued, which continued till night parted the combatants. The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening, and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians fought with furious obstinacy, but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces, and, after a three-days' battle, General Gorgey was compelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkashd, Negyed, and Guta. He crossed the Waag at the two first mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta the fugitive Hungarians made head against their Imperialist foes, and, being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Comorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal—viz: about 3,000 men killed on either side. It is generally believed that Gen Gorgey, after his retreat across the Waag, fell back upon Comorn, and that his headquarters are at present at Gouyo or Raab.

Several arrests have taken place at Prague, where the temper of the populace still remains threatening. Their loyalty is not likely to be freshened by a new levy of recruits, which has just been decreed for Bohemia. No less than 19,000 Czechs are in this instance to be taken from their native country and employed against the Hungarians, with whom they sympathize. Experience has shown that these Imperialist levies are the most efficient means to recruit the Hungarian Honved regiments.

It is stated that the misunderstanding between the Prussian and Austrian Governments is daily on the increase.

SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

A letter from Berne of the 23d ult. announces the conclusion of peace between Austria and Sardinia, on the following conditions: The evacuation of Alessandria; payment to Austria of the expenses of the war; Modena and Parma to be ceded to Piedmont in lieu of Lombardy; an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Piedmont, and the latter to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that these negotiations have been interrupted in consequence of the increased demands of the Austrian negotiators for a pecuniary indemnity, and also in consequence of a refusal to engage on the part of the Austrian Government to grant a complete amnesty.

BADEN AND THE PALATINATE.

Letters from Manheim, Heidelberg, and other places in the Grand Duchy of Baden, bear witness to the total discomfiture of the insurgents in a series of small battles, which were fought on the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant. Letters from Karlsruhe inform us of the preparations which the Revolutionary Government have made for their flight, by removing part of their troops and the whole of the funds which they had in their power.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The London *Globe* of Friday, on information in which it places full credit, states that the Schleswig affair draws rapidly to a conclusion, and that the final settlement may be expected in a fortnight.

RUSSIA.

The Warsaw papers of the 22d instant announce the arrival of his Majesty the Czar of all the Russias in the capital of his Polish provinces. The Czar was accompanied by the Counts Orloff and Adlerberg.

The mortality among the Russian troops at Kalish continues. No less than 1,000 soldiers had died of cholera in the last fourteen days.

TRIESTE, *June* 16.—Letters from Trebisonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress Mami, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians. The garrison, consisting of 4,000 men, were taken prisoners, with the exception of 1,000, who were put to death. The enemy also took 5,000 muskets, and 150 cannon, destroyed the most important points of the fortress, and then encamped on a neighboring height, where a fresh encounter with the Russians was expected.

INDIA.

Further advices from India, with dates from Calcutta to May 8th, and Bombay the 21st, have reached us. The two principal features of interest this mail supplies are the arrival of Sir C. Napier at Calcutta on the 6th, and the capture of Appa Sahib, the pretender to the Nagpore throne, and the defeat of his troops, after a very brilliant affair, by Brigadier Hampton and the Nizam's troops. Both sides fought desperately.

JAVA.

From Vallay the accounts announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and, after thirteen hours' hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken, and the Netherlands flag was hoisted within the walls. The Vallans, it was said, had 5,000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is assumed that the island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

CHINA.

We learn from China that the Emperor had refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication of Seu, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says that the Emperor had determined that, as the people of Canton had refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people? From the nature of the proclamation, it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city. But a great sacrifice of human blood had been avoided, by Lord Palmerston having given special direction that nothing more should be done than to report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in the Canton river to protect British interests, has all dispersed.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 30.—In American stocks there has been a good business transacted during the week. United States 6 per cents. are selling at 109 a 109½, ex dividend; New York 5's 95 a 96; Pennsylvania 82 a 83; Massachusetts 103 a 104.

Owing to the unfavorable accounts of the growing crop of cotton in America, received by the last steamer, an extensive business has been transacted during the past week, at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. The quotations are as follows: Fair Upland 4⅞d.; fair New Orleans 4¼d a 4½d. a 4⅝d.

Flour, Western, brought 24s. a 25s. for superfine and inspected qualities, though some sales for inferior were made at 21s. a 22s. 6d.; Philadelphia 23s. a 24s.; Baltimore 23s. 6d. a 25s. Corn, white, being scarce, is worth 24s. a 25s., and yellow, with a liberal supply, 34s. a 35s. Corn meal 16s. a 17s. per bbl. Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. per bushel.

Beef is in limited demand, without change in value. In pork, the demand is for the lowest quality only—Western has gone off at regular prices.

MR. TODD, our Minister at Rio de Janeiro, has obtained the recognition of the claims of our citizens on the Government of Brazil.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, June 21st, by the Rev. R. J. Hammond, Rev. BYRON PORTER, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, to Miss AGNES M. RANKIN, of Smith township, (recently Washington,) Washington county, Pennsylvania.

J. WARREN MASON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Salt, &c., No. 60 Quay, corner of Hudson street, (up stairs,) Albany, N. Y.
July 19.—2t

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 271.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. Gore House; by an American Traveller.—*New Monthly Magazine.*
2. Gossip on Minerals.—*Chambers's Journal.*
3. Expedition to the Dead Sea, by Lieut. Lynch.—*Commercial Advertiser, Boston Post, Tribune.*
4. The Anthesphoria at Athens.—*Fraser's Magazine.*
5. Lyell's Second Visit to the United States.—*Spectator.*
6. French Colonization of Algeria.—*Ib.*
7. Death of Lady Blessington.—*Home Journal.*
8. Mary Powell, (4th article)—*Sharpe's Magazine.*
9. Scene in a Barrack Room.—*United Service Magazine.*
10. Existence in a Man of War.—*Ib.*
11. Political: Capture of Rome by the Gauls; Peace and War; French and their Government; The North; State of Europe; Questions by W. S. Landor; Annexation of Canada.—*Examiner, Spectator, Boston Courier, New York Evening Post.*

With a variety of shorter articles.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.

WASHINGTON, *December* 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.
J. Q. ADAMS.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.
No. VII.—JUNE, 1849.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting four dollars and a half, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the second volume.

Liberal commissions allowed to agents for new subscribers

Contents of No. 7.

ART. 1. The Methodology of Mesmerism
2. The Ocean, and its Meaning in Nature.
3. Macaulay's History of England.
4. Short Reviews and Notices.

COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers,
June 14.—1mi No. 12 Water street, Boston.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at $2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by
WILLIAM HARNED,
April 13. 61 John Street, New York.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849,

JUST published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository at the following rates:

For one thousand copies	$25.00
For one hundred copies	3.00
For one dozen copies	50
For a single copy	6

It is earnestly hoped that the friends of Liberty throughout the country will do all that they can to give this valuable work an extensive circulation. It has been carefully prepared, with special reference to the present highly important position of public affairs, and is eminently calculated for the diffusion of valuable information on the great question of Slavery, which now engages the attention of our entire nation.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly executed, and should be addressed to the Publishing Agent,
WILLIAM HARNED,
No. 61 John street, New York.

PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26. S. A. PEUGH, Washington D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper; an advocate of Reforms, adapted to secure the Personal Rights of all men, and to harmonize social and political relations with the demands of Justice; especially of that Great Movement, whose doctrines are summed up in the brief maxims—FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH, a FREE PRESS; FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the *Era*.

We hold—

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States:

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its stability:

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our own:

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the inalienability of the homestead ought to be established by law in every State:

That restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

For the Literary Department of the *Era* we have amply provided. No reasonable expense shall be spared for contributions from some of the best minds in the country. JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue as Corresponding Editor, enriching our columns with productions of permanent value. We have the pleasure of announcing that the author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, HENRY B. STANTON, is to become a regular contributor. We are making arrangements for the publication of some invaluable original papers on the Resources of the Great West, by a gentleman every way competent for the task; and also of original sketches and tales for Home Reading. The *Era* will continue to be adorned by the poetry of contributors whose names are familiar to our readers as household words.

Terms—two dollars per annum, *always payable in advance.*

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars.

All communications, on business of the *Era* or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat covered pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, $1 per dozen. For sale at the Depository, 61 John street, by
Feb 3. WILLIAM HARNED.

NEW YORK READING ROOM.

FREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York.—The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, *favorable*, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.
Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

NEW BOOKS AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY, NEW YORK.

A REVIEW of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War. By William Jay. 333 pages 12mo, bound in cloth, and lettered. Price 75 cents; in paper covers, to go by mail, 50 cents.

A Tribute for the Negro: A Vindication of the Moral, Intellectual, and Religious Capabilities of the Colored Portion of Mankind. Demy octavo, nearly 600 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, bound in cloth, full gilt back and side, with 10 engravings. Published in Manchester, England. Price $3.

Law and Government: The Origin, Nature, Extent, and Necessity of Divine and Human Government, and of Religious Liberty. By Harmon Kingsbury. 236 pages 12mo, cloth and gilt. Price 50 cents.

Free Soil Minstrel: A Republication of the Liberty Minstrel, with considerable additions. 228 pages 12mo, cloth bound, and lettered. Price reduced to 37 1-2 cents.

The Black Code of the District of Columbia, in force September 1, 1848. By W. G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law. A beautiful covered pamphlet of 64 pages octavo. Price 25 cents.

Amanda: A Tale for the Times. By Dr. W. H. Brisbane. Originally published in the National Era. 52 pages 12mo, covered. Price 12 1 2 cents.

Calumny Refuted by Facts from Liberia. By the Author of "A Tribute for the Negro." 48 pages 12mo, covered. Price 12 1-2 cents. Published in London, 1848.

Address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South, on the Social and Political Evils of Slavery. A Tract of 58 pages—$35 per 1,000, $4 per 100, 50 cents per dozen, 5 cents single.

Narrative of Nehemiah Caulkins, an Extract from "American Slavery as It Is." A Tract of 24 pages—$14 per 1,000, $1.50 per 100, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents single

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, on the Subject of Slavery; with the Speech of Samuel D Hastings in the Assembly, Madison, January 27, 1849. A Tract of 32 pages—$18 per 1,000, $2 per 100, 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single.

Address of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia to the People of the United States. 16 pages octavo—$1.50 per 100, 2 cents single.

Together with a general assortment of standard publications on the subject of Slavery, at wholesale and retail.

☞ A few hundreds of the Liberty Almanac for 1849, for gratuitous distribution.

Books of every description, for sale in New York, will be obtained, on order, for friends of the Society.

Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and specify the *mode of conveyance* by which the books are to be forwarded. ALL tracts and pamphlets weighing less than an ounce and a half are charged two and a half cents each, for any distance, if sent by mail. WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
May 31. No. 61 John street.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—1849

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and mezzotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor, Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club. Dec. 28.

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20. 61 John street, New York.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era.

FREE SOIL MEETING IN DELAWARE.

At a meeting of the friends of Free Soil, according to the Buffalo platform, held in this city on the 4th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, duly appreciating the great object of a Convention of the people to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th inst., in commemoration of a great event in the annals of our national infancy—an event which was the offspring of judicious forethought, having for its object the just restriction of one of the greatest evils of the age—the Free-Soilers of Delaware, weak in numbers, as it must be confessed their independent organization is, but nevertheless firm in purpose, as they hope to show, desire that their voice may always be heard in support of that which is in itself right, and in opposition to that which is wrong: And having been represented in the Buffalo Convention last year, and fully approving, upon due deliberation, the principles adopted by that great body of people with such signal unanimity, we, Delawareans, cannot but feel deeply interested in the advancement of this great cause: And we are particularly solicitous that no officious intermeddling may be suffered to prevail against or in anywise mar the pure and legitimate purpose of a work so auspiciously begun, nor that any abuse or unworthy misrepresentation from any quarter shall discourage its friends or interrupt its onward movement: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we recognise as the great characteristic trait of the principles adopted by the Buffalo Convention, that they look to maintaining a free soil, *free* forever, and limiting and restraining the powers of the slaveholding interests; and, consequently, that most other subjects of a political nature are but secondary in their character, and should be treated as such.
2. *Resolved*, That, in our estimation, the platform of principles laid down by the Buffalo Convention is broad enough for any sound patriot to stand upon, and that we adhere to them in length and breadth, and discard all additions and subtractions in relation thereto, believing that every such movement will have a tendency to weaken and retard the efforts for the accomplishment of the one great object—*Free Soil for a Free People.*
3. *Resolved*, That the questions of currency, free trade, protection, taxation, public lands, and all matters of a kindred nature, being subordinate in their position with reference to the great leading object, ought to be postponed for the present. At a future day, when the first great point shall be obtained, those minor subjects can be more coolly and safely discussed upon their own individual merits, and may be settled in accordance with the will of the people, less influenced by the outcry of partial interest or the designs of demagogues.
4. *Resolved*, That we regard the efforts that have been made in some places to widen and vitally to alter the Buffalo platform, as calculated to distract rather than unite the friends of the cause.
5. *Resolved*, That in relation to the attempts that have been made by a portion of the public press, and particularly the North American, published in Philadelphia, to connect the Free Soil movement with the ultra-abolition anti constitution doctrines promulgated in some parts of the Union, we unequivocally repel them as wilful misrepresentations of our position, calculated to deceive their readers and mislead the public mind.

On motion, a committee was appointed to take charge of the interests of the cause generally in this State. The following named gentleman composed the committee, viz: Jacob Pusey, Samuel Alsop, Maxwell B. Ocheltree, Wm. Chandler, Alex. H. Dixon, and S. N. Pusey.

And, further, that these proceedings be presented for publication in the papers of this city, and in the *National Era*, Washington City; and a copy of them, signed by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded to the Convention aforesaid, to be held at Cleveland, on the 13th inst.

A. H. Dixon, *Chairman.*
S. N. Pusey, *Secretary.*

VERMONT.

The Whigs of Vermont held a State Convention at Montpelier on the 4th, to prepare for the coming election. E. Fairbanks, of Caledonia, presided, and the State officers chosen last year were renominated, as follows:

For Governor—Carlos Coolidge, of Windsor.
For Lieut. Governor—Robert Pierpont, Rutland
For Treasurer—George Howes, Montpelier.

The following resolutions were reported, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Vermont, in Convention assembled, refer to the Declaration of Independence, to the Federal Constitution as understood and expounded by its framers, to the enunciation of the great principle of Human Liberty and the restriction of Domestic Slavery promulgated by the Ordinance of 1787, and to their own former resolutions in Convention, as the constant and unchanging standards of their political faith.

Resolved, therefore—

First. That we do still adhere to and maintain the ancient Whig doctrine of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, and their independence both of Foreign dominion and of Executive dictation, and do accordingly approve the sentiments of our present Chief Magistrate, in regard to the exercise of the veto power.

Secondly. That, in accordance with the principles and the practice of the first Congress assembled under the Constitution, we hold that the National Legislature possesses the power to cherish and encourage domestic industry; and that it ought to exercise the same, by repealing the unjust and oppressive tariff of 1846, and by substituting for it a system of duties which shall raise an adequate revenue for the support of the Government economically administered, and the payment of the national debt, and at the same time protect the American producer of the raw material and the American manufacturer and laborer, by DISCRIMINATING, by means of specific duties, in favor of all such articles as are or can be advantageously manufactured or grown by our own people, and upon our own soil.

Thirdly. That the constitutional power of Congress to construct Roads and Canals, to deepen and secure harbors and watercourses, both upon the seacoast and in the interior, and to make such other internal improvements as are national in their character, and conducive to the general interests of the Confederacy, has not been forfeited by non-use, nor destroyed by Executive resistance to the will of the People, but that it exists in full force, and ought to be exercised in an impartial but liberal spirit.

Fourthly. That the Ordinance of 1787, forbidding the existence of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, embracing as it did all the territory then belonging to the Union, and not included within the limits of the several States, was the promulgation of A PRINCIPLE, to the maintenance of which the People of the United States are bound, as well by force of the Ordinance, as by the laws of nature and humanity, and the rules of sound policy;

That the subsequent admission of States formed out of newly-acquired territory, with Constitutions tolerating slavery, was an unjustifiable violation of that principle;

That the annexation of Texas, by the Democratic party of the North as well as the South, for the known and avowed purpose of furnishing a slave market, and extending and strengthening the institution of domestic slavery, in spite of the universal voice, both popular and legislative, of the Whigs of the whole Union, was an outrage upon the fundamental principles of our Government, and an insult to the free States, which deserve the reprobation of the American People, and that the authors and abettors of this nefarious measure ought to be held accountable accordingly;

That unless, as we hope and trust, the inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall anticipate the action of our National Legislature, by presenting themselves for admission as States, with Constitutions forbidding the existence of slavery, at an early period of the next session of Congress, it will be the duty of that body immediately to secure the perpetual exclusion of slavery from those Territories, by applying to them the principles of the Ordinance of 1787;

That the Federal Government ought to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery, or the traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia and wherever else that Government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on the subject;

And, farther, that the illegal attempt now making by Texas to include within her limits that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, and thereby again spread over territory now free the curse of human slavery, ought to be resisted by all the power of the National Government.

Fifthly. That the Federal Government ought, without establishing a national bank, or other institution for loan or discount, which is no longer necessary for the purposes of the Government or the interests of the community, to provide the People with a safe and convenient medium of deposite, exchange, and circulation, by a modification of the present financial system, or such other suitable means as the wisdom of Congress shall devise.

Sixthly. That the system of managing and disposing of the public lands ought to be so reformed as at once to secure the just rights of the old States, and provide them a liberal fund for the purpose of public education and to promote the homestead at a price within the reach of every honest and industrious citizen.

Finally. That now, as heretofore, the country, in our judgment, demands a thorough reform of all abuses in Federal patronage, a watchful jealousy and salutary restriction of Executive power, a great retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures in every department of the Government, and a still cheaper system of postage for the People, applicable both to domestic correspondence and the newspaper press; and that the late acknowledgment of these principles by our opponents in Vermont has neither diminished their importance nor lessened our attachment to them.

Resolved, That the course of President Taylor thus far, and especially the declaration of his Inaugural Address, that his purpose shall be to secure the peace and honor of the nation by a prudent management of its foreign relations, and to maintain the integrity of the Union and advance the general welfare by submitting to the wisdom of Congress all matters of domestic policy, confirm our confidence in his wisdom, integrity, and patriotism, and afford new assurance that he will endeavor faithfully to fulfil the just expectations of the country.

Resolved, That we commend the State ticket this day nominated to the zealous, cordial, and successful support of the freemen of Vermont, regarding their election not only as a compliment deserved by unsullied character and faithful public services, but, at this extraordinary crisis, as a noble triumph of political integrity and honest principle, over chicanery and corruption.

The Governor was requested to invite the President to visit Vermont, in view of his proposed Northern tour.

From Peterson's Magazine.

MY WIFE'S PARTY.

A better woman than Mrs. Sunderland does not exist anywhere, though I do say it myself. I consider her one of the "salt of the earth," and I think I ought to know. Still Mrs. Sunderland has her faults—no, I will not call them by so hard a name—still Mrs. Sunderland has her weaknesses, and one of these is a disposition to think well of everybody. On this head no one can accuse me of weakness. I am not aware that, as a general thing, I think any better of people than I ought to think. No—I am not blind to anybody's faults, though I can see and appreciate excellences as well as any one. But to my story.

After we had risen a little in the world, and could afford, not only to live in our own house, but enjoy our share of the elegances and luxuries of this life, we found ourselves surrounded by a good many who, before, were not over-liberal in their attention. Mrs. Sunderland believed their attentions sincere; but I reserved to myself the right to doubt the genuineness of some of the professions that were made. I didn't like the "my dear Mrs. Sunderland!" Nor the particular solicitude expressed by not a few, in anything that pertained to my wife's welfare; and when she talked about Mrs. Jones being such a kind good soul, and Mrs. Peters being so disinterested in everything, I shrugged my shoulders, and reserved the privilege of a doubt in regard to all being gold that glittered.

Not having been raised in fashionable life, we had no taste for display; and although we had our share of company, whether we cared about it or not, we had never ventured so far to sea as to give a party, although we had accepted several invitations to assemblages of this kind. But some of Mrs. Sunderland's good friends and acquaintances insisted upon it, last winter, that she must give an entertainment, and they used such cogent arguments that she, good soul! was won over. I remained for a long time incorrigible, but, as nothing could put it out of Mrs. Sunderland's head, that it was due to her position and relations to give a party, I with much reluctance withdrew my opposition, and forthwith the note of preparation was sounded.

"Who shall we invite?" was the first question.

Our circle of acquaintances had considerably increased within two or three years, and when we went over the list it was found to be rather large.

"You will have to cut down considerably," said I.

"To do so without giving offence will be difficult," replied my wife.

"Better cut all off, then," was on my tongue, but I repressed the words, feeling it would be unkind to throw cold water on the affair at this stage of its progress.

"You haven't got Fanny and Ellen on your list," I remarked, after a good number of erasures had been made. They were two of my neices, good girls, but poor. Both were dress-makers' apprentices. They were learning a trade in order to relieve their father, an industrious but not very thrifty man, from the burden of their support. I liked them very much for good sense, agreeable manners, and strong affection for their parents.

"Shall we invite them?" inquired my wife.

"Certainly!" I replied. "Why not?"

"Will they be able to make a good appearance? You know what a number of fashionable people will be here."

"If you doubt it, we will send them each a handsome dress pattern with the invitation."

"Perhaps we had better do so," was Mrs. Sunderland's approving remark, and the thing was done as I had suggested.

The pruning down of the invitation list was no easy matter, and it was not without many fears of giving offence that my wife, at last, fixed upon the precise number of persons who were to honor us with their company.

The exact character of the entertainment was next to be considered, and an estimate of cost made. Several ladies, *au fait* in such matters, were consulted; and their opinions compared, digested, and adopted or rejected, as they agreed with, or differed from, what we thought right.

"It will cost at least a hundred dollars," said Mrs. Sunderland, after we had come to some understanding as to what we would have. The sum seemed large in her mind.

"If we get off with two hundred we may be thankful," I replied.

"Oh, no. I can't go above a hundred dollars."

"We shall see."

"If I thought it would cost so much, I"——

"There is no retreat now, Mrs Sunderland. We have taken the step initiative, and have nothing to do but to go through with the matter as best we can. My word for it, we shall not be very eager to give another party."

This threw a damper on my wife's feelings that I was sorry to perceive, for now, that the party must be given, I wanted to see it done in as good spirit as possible. From that time, therefore, I was careful not to say anything likely to awaken a doubt as to the satisfactory result of the coming entertainment.

The evening came in due time, and we had all things ready. I must own that I felt a little excited, for the giving of a fashionable party was something new in the history of my life, and I did not feel altogether at home in the matter. Unaccustomed to the entertainment of company, especially where ceremony and a certain etiquette were involved, I was conscious of an awkward feeling, and would have given double the cost of the party for the privilege of an escape from the mortifications and trials it promised to involve.

In order to give additional beauty and attraction to our parlors, we had purchased sundry articles of ornamental furniture, which cost over a hundred dollars, and which were of no manner of use except to look at.

It was so late before the elite of our company began to arrive, that we were in some doubt whether they were going to come at all. But toward nine o'clock they came along, and by ten we were in the full tide of successful experiment, my niece, Fanny and Ellen, were among the first to appear, and they looked pretty and interesting.

As soon as the first embarrassment consequent on the appearance of the extra fashionables had worn off, and I felt at home once more in my own house, I began to look around me with an observant eye. About the first thing that attracted my attention was the sober aspect of a certain lady, whose husband, by a few fortunate adventures, had acquired some money, and lifted her into "good society," as it is called. She was talking to another lady, and I saw their eyes were directed towards my nieces, of whom I felt a little proud; they looked and behaved so well.

"What's all this about?" said I to myself. And I kept my eyes upon the ladies as intently as they did upon Ellen and Fanny. Presently I saw one of them toss her head with an air of dignified contempt, and rising up to make her way across the room to where her husband stood. She spoke to him in evident excitement, and directed his attention to my nieces. The sight of them did not seem to produce any unpleasant effect upon him, for he merely shrugged his shoulders, smiled, and answered in a few words that I could see were indifferent. But his wife was in earnest, and, placing her arm within his, drew him away towards the door. He remonstrated, but she was not in a humor to listen to anything, and with surprise I saw them retire from the parlors. My first impulse was to follow them, but, the truth flashing across my mind, I felt indignant at such conduct, and resolved to let them do as they pleased. In a little while, the offended lady, bonneted, cloaked, and boaed, came sweeping past the parlor doors, with her husband in her train, attracted the attention of a third part of the company. A moment after, and she had dashed into the street.

"Who is that? What's the matter?" went whispering round the rooms.

"It is Mrs. L——."

"Mrs. L——! Is she sick?"

"Why, has she gone?"

But no one seemed at first to know. Soon, however the lady to whom she had communicated viting "mantua-maker girls," whispered to another the secret, and away it went buzzing through the rooms, finding its way as well to the ears of Fanny and Ellen, as to those of the rest of the company. About one half of the ladies present did not exactly seem to know whether they ought to follow the example of Mrs. L—— or not, and there was a portentous moment, when almost the waving of a finger would have caused our party to break up in disorder.

The moment my nieces understood the feeling that had prompted the lady to withdraw indignantly, they arose and were retiring from the room, when I intercepted and detained them with as little ceremony as possible. They begged hard to be permitted to retire, but I said no, for my blood was "up," as the saying is.

"Ellen and Fanny are worth as many Mrs. L——'s," said I to myself, "as you can find from here to Jericho."

The disaffected ones noticed, I suppose, my decision in the matter, and thought it proper not to break with Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland, who could afford to be independent. Money is a great thing! Humph! There was a time in our history—but no great matter. We are people of character and standing now!

We had rather a dull time after the withdrawal of Mrs. L——. For a little while, the spirits of the company rallied under the effects of wine and a good supper, but they soon flagged again, and a sober cast of thought settled upon almost every countenance. My poor wife found it impossible to retain a cheerful exterior, and my nieces looked as if almost any other place in the world would have been a Paradise in comparison.

At least an hour earlier than we had anticipated, our rooms were deserted, and we left alone with our thoughts, which, upon the whole, were not very agreeable. Mrs. Sunderland, the moment the last guest retired, went back into the brilliantly lighted parlors, and, sitting down upon a sofa, burst into tears. She had promised herself much pleasure, but, alas! how bitterly had she been disappointed! I was excited and indignant enough to say almost anything, and a dozen times did I check myself when about uttering words that would have only made poor Mrs. Sunderland feel ten times worse than she did.

"The next time we give a party"——

"We wont!" said I, taking the words out of my wife's mouth. She was recovering from her state of mortification, and beginning to feel indignant.

"You've said it exactly," responded Mrs. Sunderland. "I call this throwing away a couple of hundred dollars in a very bad cause."

"So it strikes me. When fifty or sixty people eat an elegant supper and drink costly wine at my expense again, they will behave themselves better than some of our high-bred ladies did tonight. As for Mrs. L——, Fanny and Ellen are worth a hundred of her. It's my opinion, that if she knew everything, she would curtail her dignity a little. If I'm not very much mistaken, her husband will go to the wall before a twelvemonth passes."

On the next day, we settled all accounts with the confectioner, wine merchant, china dealers, and waiters. The bills were over a hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of a hundred dollars paid, as before intimated, for parlor ornaments to grace the occasion.

"So much paid for earthly wisdom," said I, after all was over. "I don't think we need to give another party."

Mrs. Sunderland sighed and shook her head. Poor soul! Her kind and generous nature was hurt. She had looked upon a new phase of character, and the discovery had wounded her.

A few months after this unfortunate party, from which so little pleasure and so much pain had sprung, I said to my wife, on coming home one day—

"It's as I expected. Pride must have a fall."

"Why do you say that? What has happened!" inquired Mrs. Sunderland.

"L—— has failed, as I predicted, and his lady wife, who turned up her aristocratic nose at our excellent nieces, is likely to see the day when she will stand far below them in society."

I spoke in an exulting voice. But my wife instantly reproved my levity. She cherished no animosities, and had long since forgotten the offence.

So much for MY WIFE'S PARTY.

C. M. CLAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FOXTOWN RENCONTRE.

July 2, 1849.

DEAR SIR: Justice to the living and the dead requires that the melancholy events of the 15th of June should be truly stated. Squire Turner is one of the pro-slavery candidates in the county of Madison for the Convention. He opened the canvass by denouncing the emancipationists in a public speech in the town of Richmond, at April court. I replied to him, and vindicated the patriotism and principles of that party. I then distinctly avowed that in no emergency would I allow personal feelings to heighten that excitement which necessarily follows discussion of the subject of slavery. A similar debate took place in May. About this time, it began to be rumored that I would not be allowed to speak again in this county. The friends of Mr. Turner were said to complain that I, being no candidate, followed him in debate. I said to them and Mr. Turner, that if he would abstain from denouncing us—the emancipationists—I should not feel myself compelled to answer his speeches. About the second week of May, a third and similar debate took place at Elzie Million's. My friends supposed from rumors that I would be personally assaulted that day. On that occasion, Richard Runyon asked me if I adopted the platform of the Frankfort Convention of the 25th of April; I replied, that I did; he then said I occupied "damned broad ground;" I mildly replied, that I hoped always to base my actions upon broad principles. I then regarded Runyon as attempting to provoke a quarrel, but let it pass, and said nothing to any one.

At Waldin's muster, on the 14th of June, it was agreed among the candidates and myself that each should speak one hour; Mr. Willis to precede, Mr. Chenault was to follow, I was to speak next, and then Mr. Turner. As soon as Chenault closed, Turner, in violation of the agreement, took the stand, giving as his apology that the people were going home. I took it good-humoredly, remarking that the people always staid when I was expected to speak. The debate continued until near sundown, when it was concluded courteously on all sides.

On the 15th, I packed my carpet-bag, expecting to be absent from my family a week, intending to speak at Foxtown, the Glade, Irvine, and other places, before my return home. I arrived at Foxtown about 1 o'clock. So soon as I got there, feeling very much exhausted by much travelling and speaking of late, I asked Curtis F. Burnam, Esq., son of Thompson Burnam, the emancipation candidate for the Convention, to speak in my place, as I felt actually worn out; to which he at length reluctantly assented. Mr. Willis led off as usual in a short speech; Mr. Turner followed, in a speech far more inflammatory and injurious to me personally than any he had heretofore made. He read extracts from the celebrated article in the *True American*, which was the ostensible cause of the mob of the 18th of August; he attributed the late stampede of the slaves of Fayette to the *True American;* he denounced the editors of the *Louisville Examiner* as holding treasonable correspondence with the Abolitionists of Ohio; and read from the writings of the Garrisonian Abolitionists the most bitter denunciations of slaveholders. I approached the stand, and asked that, inasmuch as I would have no opportunity to reply, he would allow me to make an explanation; he being silent, I proceeded to say that the article which he read from the *True American* was written by a Southern slaveholder, whose views were different from mine, as avowed in the same number in which it appeared; that I had been slandered during my visit to the North a short time previous, and the Kentucky press had refused me the privilege of simple self-defence; in consequence, I had been very liberal in my paper, avowedly allowing, even in the editorial columns, articles of very dissimilar sentiments; and that I thought Mr. Turner was hard pressed to be compelled to go back four years to bring up objectionable matter in the discussion. This explanation only occupied a minute or two; Turner replied by denying that he had used the name of *True American.* I told him it mattered not, as everybody knew his allusion. He then proceeded uninterruptedly for one hour; I then asked him if he intended to divide the time, according to agreement the day before; he made an evasive reply, amid cries of "go on," and absolutely gave no direct answer. In the mean time, I drew out my watch, and remarked that he had been speaking two hours, it then being 4 o'clock; he said I was mistaken, he had only spoken an hour. I remarked, I believed I had been mistaken in subtracting the hours. Thomas Turner, his second son, then stepped up to my side, menacingly, and said I was mistaken, it was but one hour; the cries "go on" continuing, I said nothing more.

I now began to feel for the first time that there was a concerted purpose to defame, silence, and perhaps assault me. I went into the room where my carpet-bag was lodged, and put on a knife seven inches in length, and an inch and an eighth in breadth, which I usually carry for self-defence, and returned to the stand; for my instincts as a man, as well as my usefulness as a citizen, had determined me never to submit to personal indignity. I do not deny that I have other and more efficient weapons of defence than this knife, but so slight was my apprehension of assault that I was lulled into false security. When Mr. Turner had con- the right, I asked his pardon for mistaking the hour, saying that I thought it had been two hours when it had been but one. So far from accepting my apology, he dryly remarked, that no doubt I thought his speech four hours long, instead of two. This I also bore in silence. I then ascended the stand, and said that yesterday, at Waldin's, Mr. Turner agreed that I should speak first; and yet, without any notice, he occupied the stand in violation of his own agreement, and now to-day he is the first up again, and refuses to assent to any compromise. I claim, both from the theory of the Government and from the practice of all parties, that Mr. Burnam, the emancipation candidate, has an equal right to be heard, either through himself, his son, or some friend before the people; I presume there is not a man present who will deny the justice of this claim. I do not ask to be heard myself; my interruption of Mr. Turner was not on my own account, but that my friend, Mr. Burnam, who desires to address you, should have a fair distribution of the time. After some other irrelevant explanation with regard to Chenault, myself, and Turner, I was about to resume my seat, when I was questioned by Richard Runyon. He asked me if I had not asserted that the school bonds were burnt; I told him I had; he then said it was not true. I replied that it *was* true, and referred him to the act and the school commissioner's report; and, remembering that this was the same man who had insulted me at Million's, who was currently reported to be Turner's agent at the meeting held in Richmond, of the original friends of constitutional reform, in presenting resolutions, I pursued him with just indignation: "Yes, sir, you voted for the bill to burn; by your own admission you are guilty, and therefore you are sensitive. Ask your master here, whose tool you are, if I state not the truth." I was about getting down from the stand, when Mr. Turner again ascended the stand, and disclaimed that Runyon was his tool. I then said, "He makes himself your tool—your willing tool;" and stepped off the stand. I then remarked, in an under tone, that this was the second time that Runyon had attempted to raise a row with me. Cyrus Turner (the eldest son of S. Turner) immediately gave me the damn lie and struck me simultaneously. Cyrus Turner and myself had heretofore been upon friendly terms; I had not spoken to him that day; I did not address my remarks to him; I therefore regarded him as following in the wake of Runyon. I threw off my cloak and attempted to draw my knife; C. Turner caught my hand, but I at length succeeded in drawing it. As quick as thought, my hand was seized by a third party. Turner then let me go, and commenced striking me feebly in the face with his fist; and the knife was wrested from my hand. I then struck Turner a violent blow on his left cheek with my right hand, which staggered him back against the crowd; whether he fell or not, I don't know. Being assailed from behind, I turned, and seeing my knife in the possession of some person, for which apparently there seemed to be a struggle, I seized it with my right hand, and, by twisting it with my left, (cutting three of my fingers,) I succeeded in recovering it. For a short time I was insensible, probably the effect of violent blows; I then heard the bursting of a cap; I found I was unable to see, I therefore retreated a few paces out of the dense crowd. My son, Warfield, fourteen years old, came up to me, crying, and offered me an old pistol, three inch barrel, which I had given him some years before; this I rejected, as an inefficient weapon. So soon as I recovered my sight, and perceived where Cyrus Turner was, I made towards him; he retreated with the crowd. The crowd giving way behind him, he fell, when I attempted to strike, or did strike, him in the abdomen with my knife. I was then borne away, believing myself mortally wounded. I appealed to the crowd to witness that I fell in defence of the liberties of the people.

My first impression was, that the man who took my knife from me had stabbed me with my own knife, but every one who has seen the wound and the knife, professional and unprofessional, pronounce it physically impossible. I was struck on the fifth right rib, the knife turned partially round and passed up in the direction of the left breast. I do not remember at what time I was stabbed; I know neither who took the knife, nor who stabbed me; Cyrus Turner admitted that he did not. I know not who struck me. It is admitted on all hands, by friend and foe, that Alfred Turner (cousin of Squire Turner) struck me several violent blows with a stick. Thomas Turner admits that he burst three caps at me with a six barrel revolver, and was proceeding to fire on, when my friend, William Wilkerson, threw him under the table; whilst many others, whom I forbear to name at present, seemed to be aiding and abetting. My friend Wiatt Wilkerson was badly cut in the arm with a knife. I supposed for several days that I was stabbed in the right side, near the back bone, but it must have been the result of a severe blow; I suffered acute pain in my right shoulder for near ten days; this, too, was produced by severe blows.

It is probable I had as many friends on the ground as Turner, but they were paralyzed by surprise, whilst I must do my opponents the justice to say, that they acted with a speed, concentration, and energy, worthy of a better cause and better success. After I was borne into the house, I could hear C. Turner's groans in another room; I asked what was his condition; I was told that he was not fatally wounded. I then sent him word "that I rejoiced that I had not given him a mortal wound;" he returned for answer, "that he had not stabbed me;" and I understood, before his death, imputed no blame to me.

Truth requires me to say that Cyrus Turner's life and character had inspired me with the same respect which is felt by the citizens of Madison county generally. Whilst I regret his death, *not upon me* rests the responsibility of its necessity.

Now, in the third week, I still linger and suffer from the wound, unable to have my bed made up. In this condition, I have dictated the preceding statement to an emanuensis. C. M. CLAY.

T. I. Goddin, Esq.

R. RUNYON'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the National Era:

If you publish C. M. Clay's account of the Foxtown fight, please, as an act justice, publish mine.
R. RUNYON.

RICHMOND, KY., *July* 4, 1849.

MR. GODDIN: On the second inst, C. M. Clay, and on the 3d, the friends of his unfortuate victim, Cyrus Turner, published their respective accounts of the Foxtown tragedy.

My name is mentioned in both of them, and I now see, for the first time, how the most peaceable and quiet citizen may, without his knowledge or consent, be dragged before the public, and implicated in anything, when such a man as C. M. Clay has an object to effect. His paper seems to imply that I had interrupted him in his speech at Elzie Million's. No human being will say that I did, or that I ever did on any occasion in my life. I saw him at Million's in the morning, spoke to him as a friend, as I always do to all my acquaintances. I might have had some conversation with him—I might, in a humorous way, have used the words he imputes to me—but I have no recollection of it; and if, as he says, he then regarded me as attempting to provoke a quarrel, he must have been insane. The whole statement surprises me, and that I ever wished to raise a row with him is without the shadow of truth.

If Clay is willing to do justice, or to tell the truth, he will admit, that during the week preceding the Foxtown affair, he and I accidentally met at the dinner table at Ballard's Hotel, in Richmond, and during the friendly conversation which we then had, I told him with perfect frankness and good humor that I intended to become a candidate myself during the musters, and if I did, I would claim the right to be heard from the stand; and that gentlemen who were not candidates for office ought to give way, and give me a chance. He said, certainly, that courtesy was always extended to a candidate. The conversation continued in the portico about various matters, and among other things he gave me an account of a debate he recently had with W. C. Marshall, Esq., of Bracken.

He said he had charged upon the pro-slavery party the burning of the State bonds, by an act of the Legislature of 1845, in order to destroy the school fund; and that Marshall had pledged himself, if such was the fact, he would come over and join his party. He also spoke of the letter he had written to him, holding him to his pledge; the same, I presume, which appeared in the Maysville Herald of the 20th June. It was also mentioned that I was in the Legislature that session, and had voted for that act, and that I and my colleagues would be held responsible for it before the people.

I remarked that I could explain that matter, and, if a candidate, would do so. He had dwelt long upon this matter in all his speeches, and attempted to make great capital out of it.

I went to Foxtown, on the 15th of June, for the purpose of declaring myself. I listened to none of the speeches that day. I went near the stand once or twice, to see when the speakers would probably close. When I last went there, Clay was concluding a speech and getting down. I started to see if I could get the stand, and as I had not heard his speech, and did not know what he had said, and supposed he had made his usual speech, it occurred to me that I had better ask him if he had made any reference to the matters stated above, as I wished to explain it, and felt bound to do so. I felt free to do so, as I knew of no ill feeling between us. I certainly had none towards him. And I did ask him that single question—politely—when, to my utter surprise he has given in his paper. Various replies have been imputed to me at this time. It makes no difference what I said; the world will forgive me for the worst thing I could have said. Clay leaped from the stand, with his cloak around him to conceal his weapons, and commenced begging off from Major Turner, by heaping additional insults upon me, telling him I was his "willing tool," and started towards me. The crowd closed between us, and the fight instantly ensued. I did not comprehend how it arose, but supposed some personal friend of mine had slapped him in the face, for the unprovoked insult he had offered to me, knowing that I was not able at the time to fight Clay, and with difficulty to walk. This is all that I saw of the affair, and I could not learn its true history until some minutes afterwards. I utterly deny that there was anything improper or equivocal in my position or manner at the time. I thought then, and still think, that Clay well knew why I was approaching the stand, and that at such a time I could have had no wish to raise a row, or incur the hostility of any man or party. No man in his senses can believe that I did. His whole conduct was a manœuvre for political effect, and to raise a party against me at the outset.

I have no objection to Clay or any other man's attempting to excuse his conduct; but if he undertakes to do so by slandering me, I will make it recoil upon his own head. It will meet with the condemnation of a just community.

I am a much younger man than Mr. Clay; his name and reputation are far more widely spread than mine, and his statements may injure me where I am not known; but here, in Madison, where both of us were born and now reside, it never can; for I am his equal in everything but age wealth, and arrogant pretensions.

He says when he put on that knife, "seven inches long, and one inch and an eighth in breadth," "his instincts as a man, and his usefulness as a citizen, had determined him never to submit to personal indignity." Does he not reflect that there are others as useful as citizens as himself, and would as soon resent a personal indignity?

He says I was currently reported to be Turner's agent at the public meeting of "the original friends of constitutional reform in Richmond." Great God! Can I not go to a public meeting like other citizens, without having my motives slandered? I was at that meeting as one of "the original friends of constitutional reform," and opposed the nomination of candidates, because I thought the meeting too small to take that responsibility; and four-fifths of those present agreed with me. And if any poor, pitiful politician, who perhaps expected to get a nomination there, has "currently reported" that I was any man's "agent," he has uttered a fool's *lie.*

I know not what consolation a guilty man may feel in attempting to lay the blame of his folly, his crimes, and his misfortunes, at the door of another. But if the curse of Cain rests heavily on his soul, no slander of the living will lighten his load.

I now say and proclaim, in the name of the people of Madison, that any emancipationist can come here and address any crowd of us, and be treated with attention and respect. He need not pack a carpet bag with a "knife seven inches long, and an inch and an eighth in breadth," "and other more efficient weapons." He will find every man in Madison, (I only excepted,) who bears my name, his warm political friend, and a most strenuous Emancipationist.

And I say to them now, that if emancipation be the cause of liberty—if the cause of liberty be God's cause—and they permit a man of violence and blood to thrust himself amongst them and assume to be their leader, God himself will damn that cause, and blast all its hopes, till better men in better times shall become its defenders.

In this quiet community of ours, there never has been any occasion to shed one drop of blood for that or any other cause. There is no need of pistol, bowie knife, bludgeon, or armed desperado, with personal insult in his mouth, to advocate that cause. Its mission and its policy are peace; and by peace alone, if ever, will it finally prevail.

No one has regretted the fate of Cyrus Turner more deeply than I. He had been my schoolmate for many years. I had ever been his warm personal and political friend, and believe he had always been mine. I have been forced to feel it more sensibly from the fact that my position at the time was seized upon by my enemies, and sent forth to the world, perverted, unexplained, and misunderstood. I did not know he was there.

As for Mr. Clay, I never knew before that he bore me any malice, and he had never given me cause to dislike him until then, and even now I cherish no vindictive feelings towards him. I leave him to the laws of his country, his conscience, and his God.

I regret that both parties in their statements did not relieve me from the necessity of making this publication. R. RUNYON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

☞ Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

☞ Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

☞ Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

☞ Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the *Post Office*, the *County*, and the *State*.

☞ Accounts are kept with *each subscriber*, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

☞ Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, *in all cases*, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

☞ Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting *pre-paid post office stamps*, which can now be obtained at any post office.

☞ We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C.	Par.	Maryland	1-2 dis.
Baltimore	Par.	Virginia	3-4 dis.
Philadelphia	Par.	Western Virginia	1 1-2 dis.
New York city	Par.	Ohio	2 1-4 dis.
New York State	3-4 dis.	Indiana	2 1-4 dis.
New England	1-2 dis.	Kentucky	2 1-4 dis.
New Jersey	3-4 dis.	Tennessee	3 1-2 dis.
Eastern Penn.	3-4 dis.	Michigan	3 dis.
Western Penn.	1 1-2 dis.	Canada	5 dis.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUEING AND GROOVING LUMBER.

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the band plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-paid,) Boston, Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,
May 3.—1y Border street, East Boston, Mass.

☞ The above Planing Machine has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and has planed 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to stick any description of mouldings with great rapidity.

The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexed to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine, and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by them.

A machine may be seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New York, and at the Planing Mill of Duncan Mangey, Louisville, Kentucky.

Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, Oswego, New York.
STAATS & STEWART,
For the State of New York.
STEWART & TEMPLE,
For the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri.
STEWART & ALLEN,
For the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES.

MERCHANTS from the South and West would be amply recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by calling at the Carpet, Oil Cloth, and Window Shade Depot, Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second floor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thousand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Venitian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Looking Glasses, Blinds, Window Shades, and Mattings, wholesale and retail, very low.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Carpetings and Oil Cloths. J. SIDNEY JONES.
March 15.—1am12t

MEDICAL CARD.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the success attendant upon the treatment of diseases at the *Parkeville Hydropathic Institute*, (near Philadelphia,) it will be necessary for patients to make application beforehand, in order to secure separate rooms. Address *Samuel Webb*, Secretary, No 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Any individual purchasing $3,000 of the capital stock, will be entitled to board and treatment in lieu of dividend until cured, afterwards to receive twelve per cent. per annum dividend on the amount thus invested.
July 5.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, *twenty thousand dollars* of the capital stock of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, (near Philadelphia,) warranted to yield *twelve per cent per annum*. Apply to *Samuel Webb*, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or to Dr. *G. Bailey*, Washington City.
July 5.

TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries, and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusted to them.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be sent with perfect safety by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
P. H. WATSON.
June 7. E. S. RENWICK.

LAW NOTICE.

M. C. MOORE, Attorney at Law, West Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

Collections in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio promptly attended to. June 14.—6t

DE WOLF & FARWELL,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
CALVIN DE WOLF.
Jan. 4—1y. WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsello at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 28

GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB,

COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. S. GLASCOE.
C. B. HENRY.
June 8.—1y E. WEBB.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and October.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

☞ Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

LARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachusetts. May 4.

DR. DUDLEY'S DENTISTRY.

Great Improvement in Dental Surgery.

Improved Artificial Teeth, and a New and Elegan Principle for their Insertion.

DR. A. S. DUDLEY, Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his improved plan of constructing and inserting Artificial teeth, which possesses great advantages over the common method.

1. No wood or any other absorbent substance is employed in the new method. The objections to the wood are very great. It absorbs the fluids of the mouth, and not only produces intolerable stench, but invariably spoils the stumps of teeth into which it is introduced.

2. Teeth inserted upon Dr. Dudley's method can be taken out and replaced with perfect ease by the patient, and thus kept in a clean and healthy condition. And this to any person of refinement must be an important consideration, as there is nothing more intolerable than that person's breath who wears a set or part of set of teeth that cannot be removed and cleansed daily.

Dr. Dudley feels confident that he can satisfy any person with a common share of intellect, of the superiority of his method over any other practiced by the profession.

From the Rev. Sylvester Cobb, of the Christian Freeman.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY.—Of our own choice, and with peculiar satisfaction, we say publicly a few words on the dental workmanship of Dr. Dudley, of Boston, whose establishment is at 238 Washington street, corner of Central Court. His new method of inserting teeth is a discovery of great importance, having advantages in respect to durability, convenience, cleanliness, and healthiness, above all others. It is a real improvement. He has done an important piece of work for a member of our family, which cannot, we think, be surpassed by art. The satisfaction with the work affords such pleasure as almost compensates for the misfortune which rendered it necessary.

Communicated to the Christian Reflector, by Rev. H. Marchant, of Reading, Mass.

DR. DUDLEY: Allow me to add mine to the testimony of many others who have taken occasion to speak of your skill in your department of dental surgery. And I need scarcely say more than express my entire satisfaction with the difficult but completely successful achievement in the case of a member of my own family.

With the hope that you may not fail to meet the full appreciation which should ever attend accomplished merit, I am, most respectfully, yours, H. MARCHANT.

From the Daily Times.

DR. DUDLEY—HIS IMPROVEMENT IN SETTING TEETH.—If any reliance can be placed on the testimony of those who have examined this method of inserting teeth, and are now wearing teeth inserted by him, it must be one of the greatest improvements ever made in dental surgery, and worthy of the attention of all persons who are desirous of supplying the lack of good natural teeth.

From Rev. B. M. Fay.

Dr. Dudley, Surgeon Dentist, is permitted to publish the following letter from Rev. B. M. Fay, of Wilmington, Massachusetts, pastor of the Congregational church at that place, in commendation of his new method of setting teeth, upon which he had constructed an upper set nearly two years ago.

DR. DUDLEY: I am happy to inform you that the teeth which you inserted for me, on your new and improved plan, have more than equalled my expectations. For the purpose both of mastication and speech, they are nearly if not quite as good as natural teeth. No consideration would tempt me to part with them, unless it were the certainty of being able to obtain others like them. Very respectfully, yours,
B. M. FAY.

From the Chronotype.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.—We have inspected a plan of setting teeth invented by Dr. Dudley, at No. 238 Washington street, which seems to us to have several important advantages over the common method of perishable pivots. We cannot but advise all our friends who are about to have their dental apparatus repaired by art, to examine Dr. Dudley's method before employing any other Dentist.

From the Quincy Patriot.

We have examined several specimens of Dr. Dudley's work, and, so far as we are able to judge, deem them of a superior order, both as to beauty and durability.

From Dr. Cornell, Editor of the Journal of Health.

We have examined Dr. Dudley's new method of inserting artificial teeth, and consider it one of the most happy inventions of this age of improvement.

From the Daily Evening Transcript.

IMPROVEMENT.—We had an opportunity, a day or two since, of examining Dr. Dudley's new method of inserting teeth, and it certainly appears to be a very neat and desirable method of supplying the lack of sound and natural teeth, and free from the objections common to the old plan of inserting teeth.

☞ Office, No. 238 Washington street, Boston.
June 28—1m.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

THE widespread fame of these splendid periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though *reprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—*Blackwood's Magazine* being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3.00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews,	5.00	do.
For any three of the Reviews,	7.00	do.
For all four of the Reviews,	8.00	do.
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3.00	do
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9.00	do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00	do.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

EARLY COPIES.

Our late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine.

☞ Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers,

JOHN F. DAIR. WILLIAM STOMS.
SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 33 and 35 Lower Market street, Cincinnati,

FOR the sale of Grass, Garden, Field, and Osage Oran Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Roots, Cutting &c. JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,
June 14—12t Proprietors.

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB LISHMENT.

DRS. BAELS AND MASON, in returning their gratef acknowledgments to the friends of the Institution, a to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patrona hitherto received, announce at the same time that they ha made essential improvements in the interior as well as ex rior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, whi will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of inv lids who intend to visit this place during the ensuing su mer.

All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and th will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishme has won through the West, by strict attention to patien that intrust themselves under their care.

As the number of places is still limited, application shou be made beforehand, postpaid. In order to undergo t treatment, patients have to provide themselves with t woollen blankets, two cotton sheets, three comfortables or light feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars p week, exclusive of washing. March 15.—4m

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C

ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solici for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings a Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all oth business in the line of his profession at the Patent Offi He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Pate Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He w procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, d cover and point out the novel features—if there be any prepares new papers and obtain Patents in all cases wh there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, de rous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, pr to making application for a Patent, may forward (post pa enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their ca when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the formation that could be obtained by a visit of the applic in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent therefo should it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclos suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

☞ Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—
Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of *Patents;*
Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts;
Hon. Willis Hall, New York;
Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois;
Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut:
And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Commissi er of Patents:

WASHINGTON, *November* 28, 1848

To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Es has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and lieve him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom p sons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very s cessful in the practice of his profession.
Jan. 11. EDMUND BURKE

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of M and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the Sta of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampsh Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.
Jan. 6.—tf

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 4 (where they have been located for about twenty yea past,) to their new manufactory, No. 400, Washington stre Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of eve description. They have the exclusive right for manufactu ing Colsman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachuset with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to gi entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refund Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the p chaser were present, and warranted as above
T. GILBERT & CO
Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24.—10.

DRS. MUSSEY,

MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7 street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohi
R. D. MUSSEY, M. D
Jan. 4. W. H. MUSSEY, M. D

FIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lined Iron Chests, th will stand more fire than any others made in this cou try. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Ches 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary w at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filte Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal a Letter Copying Presses, Fire Proof Doors for Banks a Stores. EVANS & WATSON,
76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and exami for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1.

COMMISSION STORE.

WM. GUNNISON, *General Commission Merchant*, *Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.* Dec. 23.—1y

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

BY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts 1st and 2d. Publis ed by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston; and for sale, the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American a Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cen each part, or 50 cents bound together.
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
August 10.—1am 61 John street

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF
THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, a has long been known as the Author and Discoverer the genuine original "*Townsend Sarsaparilla.*" Bei poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by whi means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circu scribed to those only who had proved its worth and kno its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, a saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonder healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throug out the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, a never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest kno ledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the A have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture the *Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla.* The Sarsaparilla root, i well known to medical men, contains many medicinal pr erties, and some properties which are inert or useless; a others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce mentation and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. So of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they e tirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those perienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile pr ciples, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under he are the very essential medical properties of the root, whi give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparill

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsapa la root are first removed, everything capable of becomi acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then e ry particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and conc trated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing s of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this w it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on eve side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find doing wonders in the cure of *Consumption, Dyspepsia,* a *Liver Complaint*, and in *Rheumatism, Scrofula*, and *Pil Costiveness*, all *Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotch* and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arisi from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequ circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flas over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and col and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, laxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, falli of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful *menses*, regularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general sy tem, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cu all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other dis ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooni epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one *Grand Fact*, that the one is *Incapable of D terioration* and

Never Spoils,

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the b tles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid e ploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horri compound be poisonous to the system? What! put ac into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dy pepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sou in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulen heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrho dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scr ula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all t humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head s rheum, erysipelas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulc ations, internal and external? It is nothing under heav but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all t fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatis but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between t joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender a delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseas of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nea all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinit worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Ja Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an *Imitat* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article whi would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsen article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. su a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agen who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Tow send's *Fermenting Compound.*

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute tru* that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsen Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimila that they are unlike in every particular, having not one si gle thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessio man, what guarantee can the public have that they are r ceiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the v tues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in pable of changes which might render them the *agents disease*, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour ba into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairi bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the cru ed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD D JACOB TOWNSEND has *sought* and *found* the opport nity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

☞ For sale in Washington City by—
J. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilma